The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4851. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Debate in the House of Commons on the Reform Bill.

Amendment Offered by Mr. Gladstone Defeated.

The Government Majority Twenty-one.

Nothing More About the Luxemburg Question.

Bavaria and Baden Side with Prussia Against France.

The Cession of Russian America in Parliament.

Significantly Pacific Views of the London Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Action on the Reform Bill—Defeat of the Liberals.

LONDON, Friday, April 12—Midnight.

The debate on the Reform Bill occurred in the House of Commons this evening.

Mr. GLADSTONE, the leader of the Opposition, offered an amendment to the bill, fixing the rating at £5.

After a long and very interesting debate the amendment was rejected by a decided vote, the Government majority being 21.

LONDON, Saturday, April 13—Noon.

The *Times* of this morning has a congratulatory editorial article on the defeat of the Liberals on the Reform Bill in the House of Commons last evening.

The course pursued by Mr. GLADSTONE is severely criticized, while that of the Liberal members who deserted their party is correspondingly lauded.

The *Times* thinks that the Liberal bolters hold the balance of power now, and virtually control the Reform Bill.

GERMANY.

Bavaria and Baden Will Side with Prussia in Case of War with France.

LONDON, Saturday, April 13—Evening.

In case of war between France and Prussia, Bavaria and Baden will make common cause with Prussia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, April 13—Noon.

Consols for money	90¾
United States Five-twenties	74
Illinois Central Shares	77¾
Erie Railway Shares	37¾

LONDON, Saturday, April 13—2 P. M.

The current rates for American Securities at this hour are as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	74¾
Erie Railway shares	37¾
Illinois Central Railway shares	77¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 13—Noon.

United States Five-twenties	75¾

LONDON, Saturday, April 13—Evening.

Consols for money	90¾

American Securities this evening closed as follows:

Erie Railway Shares	38
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¾
United States Five-twenties	74

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 13.

United States Bonds closed this evening at 76.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 13—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market is quiet. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands 12d. Middling Orleans 12¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—White California Wheat 14s. Corn 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. Barley 4s. 8d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 45s.

PROVISIONS—Pork 77s. 6d. Beef 125s. Cheese 60s. Lard 49s. Bacon 42s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits 1s.; Standard White 1s. 5d. Resin—Common 8s. 3d.; fine 17s. Oils—Linseed £39; Sperm £131; Whale £39. Seeds—Clover 56s. 6d.; Linseed 65s. Pot Ashes 34s. Scotch Pig Iron 52s. Tallow 44s. 6d. Linseed Cakes £9 10s. Spirits Turpentine 37s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 13—2 P. M.

The market for Sugar is firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 13—2 P. M.

Since the opening the Cotton market has become somewhat firmer, though prices have not quotably advanced.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 13—Evening.

COTTON—The market was somewhat more active to-day, and the sales made largely exceeded the noon estimate. No advance, however, was established in prices, Middling Uplands being quoted at the close at 11¾d.@12d. and Middling Orleans 12¼d. Total sales of the day 12,000 bales, including several thousand for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm and prices are generally unchanged. Corn, however, is somewhat weaker, and the highest figures to-night were the lowest to-day. Wheat, 14s. for California White; Corn, 43s. 3d. for Mixed Western; Barley, 4s. 8d. for Canadian; Oats, 3s. 6d.; Peas, 45s.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally firm. Pork, 77s. 6d. ₱ bbl. of 200 lbs.; Beef, 125s. ₱ bbl. of 304 lbs.; Bacon has declined to 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut; Lard, 49s.; Cheese, 60s. for Middling.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 1s. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for standard White; Resin, 8s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Common, and 17s. for fine; Ashes, 34s. ₱ cwt. for Pots; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 37s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, April 13—Evening.

The markets are generally without change. Linseed Oil has declined 5s. ₱ ton, and is now quoted at £38 10s. Sperm and Whale Oils are firm, the former at £131 and the latter at £39 ₱ ton. Iron, 52s. for Scotch Pigs, mixed numbers. Seeds—Clover, 56s. 6d. for American Red. Linseed, 65s. ₱ cwt. for Calcutta. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. ₱ ton for thin oblong.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 13—Evening.

Sugar closed firm at 24s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12, Dutch standard.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, April 13—2 P. M.

The Cunard steamship *Australasian*, Capt. COOK, from New-York April 3, arrived at this port to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

The Reported Loss of the Wild Horse.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 13—Evening.

The bark *Wild Horse*, Capt. [illegible], from New-York for Liverpool, which was reported lost in Tramore Bay, on the Irish coast, is safe.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamer *Deutschland* arrived at New-York last evening, bringing papers to the 2d inst. inclusive.

CESSION OF RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Inquiries in Parliament—Lord Stanley in the Dark—The Times on the Important Event.

The treaty between the United States and Russia was thus announced in the London *Times* of Monday, April 1:

NEW-YORK, March 30—5:30 P. M.

A treaty has been sent to the Senate to-day which cedes to the United States for a consideration of seven millions the whole of Russian America and the adjacent islands, the effect of which will be to exclude British Columbia almost entirely from the Pacific. It is reported that the British diplomatists in Washington are greatly excited, and will request Her Majesty's Government to remonstrate upon the subject. The President has convened the Senate for Monday, to take the treaty into consideration.

During the session of the House of Commons, on the day of the above announcement, the following inquiries were made:

CESSION OF RUSSIAN-AMERICA.

Mr. WATKIN wished to know if the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had received any official corroboration of the statement in the *Times* of to-day relative to the cession of the whole of Russian-America and the adjacent islands to the United States.

Lord STANLEY—When I left the Foreign-office a quarter of an hour ago no dispatch had been received from our Minister at Washington, either confirming or contradicting the rumor. *I telegraphed this morning to St. Petersburg for information upon the subject*, but sufficient time has not elapsed for me to receive an answer. [Hear.]

Mr. LAYARD inquired whether any information had reached the Government of any negotiations between Russia and the United States, with reference to this alleged cession of territory.

Lord STANLEY—*No such information has reached the Government.*

Importance and Significance of the Russo-American Treaty.

From the London Times, April 2.

The present decade will be memorable in history for the changes it has witnessed in the political geography of the world. The map of Europe has already been transformed. We have a new Italy and a new Germany; perhaps before three more years have passed away we may have a new system of States between the shores of the Black Sea and the Adriatic. Though a veil of traditional ignorance still conceals the politics of Central Asia from the eyes of Western nations, we know that Russia is steadily advancing toward our Indian frontier, and may at any moment find a pretext for annexing a fresh province to the east of the Caspian Sea. In America the destiny of Mexico is trembling in the balance, and while the civil war has failed to disturb the frontier line of the United States, the British Provinces on the lakes and the Atlantic will henceforth be united under the common name of "Canada." Another removal of ancient landmarks is now contemplated, *which directly affects ourselves*, and *in times past might have been resented as a menace of future aggression*. It was announced in our telegraphic colums yesterday that a treaty had been sent by President JOHNSON to the American Senate last Saturday "which cedes to the United States, for a consideration of seven millions, the whole of Russian America and the adjacent islands." The Senate had been convened for yesterday to consider the Treaty, which, by the Constitution of the United States, requires for its confirmation the consent of two-thirds of that body. This is the first time, so far as we are aware, that Russia has ever receded from a territory once acquired, and by this treaty, if it should be ratified, the single exception to the westward course of Empire in modern times would be converted into a fresh proof of the rule. Without sharing the excitement which it is said to have produced among British diplomatists at Washington, *we cannot but recognize it as an event of considerable importance, attesting, as it does, the mysterious sympathy which has long existed between Russia and the United States, and establishing, as it will, a Republican instead of a "Cossack" Power on the north-western frontier of the new Confederation.*

Measured by the extent of its surface, the dominion thus ceded might appear to be worth far more than is represented by the $7,000,000 alleged to have been stipulated for it. The mainland of Russian-America spreads over more than ten degrees of latitude and more than twenty degrees of longitude, besides the narrow strip of seacoast fringed with islands, which runs, like Dalmatia, for more than 400 miles along the western border of British North America. We must remember, however, that area is a very imperfect test of value in regions of which a great part lies within the Arctic Circle. In the whole of this vast and dreary district there is not one spot of which the name is known to any but geographers and navigators, and its total population was estimated in 1858 at 72,375. What may be its resources in ports and fishing-stations we do not pretend to say, but we can hardly suppose that it will add much, in this respect, to the commercial worth of the United States. *It is more probable—nor is there any wisdom in disguising the probability—that it has been purchased with a view of asserting the claim of the United States to supremacy on the North American Continent.* The consolidation of Canada and the maritime Provinces into a Confederacy under the British Crown has awakened a groundless, but not quite inexplicable, jealousy in the United States. American politicians have always labored under the delusion that our zeal for the extension of monarchical or aristocratic institutions is equal to their own zeal for the extension of republican or democratic institutions. While they admire Russian autocracy, and manage to discover strange affinities between it and their own form of government, they fancy that French Imperialists and English Constitutionalists are in a conspiracy with each other to propagate despotic principles in the New World. In this light they regarded the French occupation of Mexico, *and here the presumption was at least plausible*; but no such reason can be given for regarding in the same light the union of the Canadian Provinces. Instead of rendering them more dependent on the Mother Country, it will have the very contrary effect, and "Canada" will be, to all intents and purposes, a self-governing community, with a strong resemblance to the neighboring States of the Union. However, the recent action of Congress proves that some irritation had been felt on the subject in the United States, and *it is not impossible that the purchase of Russian America is intended as a sort of counter demonstration against our supposed aggressive tendencies.*

Whether this be so or not, our policy is clear. Since *we have no right whatever to protest* against an act entirely within the discretion of the Russian and United States Governments, let us not place ourselves in a false position *by vain remonstrances*. It is said that British Columbia is almost cut off from the Pacific Ocean by the occupation of what ought to be a portion of its seaboard. The sufficient answer is that it was effectually cut off before, for America has only bought what belonged to Russia, and *no Englishman ever dreamt that Russia would part with it to us.* We are materially no worse off than before, while our moral right to our own possessions remains absolutely untouched. The case is very different in all essential points from that Luxemburg, which is claimed as German soil, contains a German fortress. We have no *locus standi* in Russian America, and *by objecting to its transfer we should be committing ourselves to a Monroe Doctrine of our own.* As for the secret consideration which conjecture suggests to have been given for it, we have no business to assume what cannot be known as a fact, and is not required to explain facts. Russia may well be willing to cement her friendship with America by accepting a round sum to content herself with a large share of two Continents, without incurring the suspicion of desiring to win a powerful ally in a coming European war. *The aspiration of the United States to absorb the whole of North America is no secret*; but that design is not really frustrated by this purchase. We retain our hold upon Canada *more to please the Canadians than ourselves*; and though we certainly shall not imitate the example of Russia by selling it to the Americans, *we shall be happy to make it independent as soon as it pleases*, and leave it to choose its future destiny for itself. Even our tenure of British Columbia, which has so lately voted for admission to the Confederation, is not prejudiced by the cession of those wastes to the northward. Its connection with California was already much closer than with any of our colonies, and a large proportion of its inhabitants were already American. *If these influences are destined to overcome the spirit of loyalty, and attract it into the Union, the substitution of the American for the Russian flag on the shores of the North Pacific will but hasten their operation by a year or two.* Let us, then, without shutting our eyes to the possible consequences of this unexpected transaction, *forbear to fasten upon it a hostile construction, or to insist upon rights and interests which are incapable of being maintained.*

Relations with the United States.

From the London Times, March 29.

Having once expressed our readiness to consider whatever grievance may have been sustained by the United States through the default of our Government, we may dismiss from our minds any anxiety as to the ultimate restoration of cordiality between the two countries. Sooner or later, and more or less graciously, the American Government and people will meet us half-way. In spite of much loose talk and writing about the *Alabama* claims being "a simple matter of debit and credit," we do them more justice than to suppose that in their view it is chiefly a pecuniary question. Without affecting to make light of the damage inflicted on American commerce by the depredations of the *Alabama*, and still more by the panic she inspired among shipowners, we do not doubt for a moment that a sense of injury, rather than a sense of loss, is the motive of these claims. If the seizure of a single British merchantman by Spain has roused the spirit of Englishmen, we can well understand what must have been the feelings of Americans as they heard of one ship after another being captured and burnt at sea by the *Alabama*. Widely as the two cases differ in almost all other particulars, the indignation kindled in this country by a high-handed denial of justice to British subjects by a foreign Power may help us to appreciate the indignation kindled in America by the ravages of privateers issuing from our ports with the connivance, as every one there believed, of our Government. We have more than once admitted, and we now admit again, that sufficient allowance was not made for this natural sentiment, and that a conciliatory tone on the part of Lord RUSSELL would have been more generous and more politic than a dry repudiation of legal liability. Lord RUSSELL himself, in approving the course taken by his successor, has virtually made the same admission, and the whole affair now stands on a new footing. There is no longer any obstacle on our side to an amicable compromise. Great Britain is ready to balance accounts with the United States, and to pay the compensation, if any, which an impartial umpire may find to be due from her. She has consented to waive the reasons alleged by Lord RUSSELL against a judicial revision of imperial acts, and complied, so far, with Mr. SEWARD's proposal. More than this a nation cannot do, and the United States Government will not throw away an advantage, which is for them political as well as diplomatic, by rejecting so just an offer.

England and the Continent—Miscellaneous News Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30, 1867.

The Reform Bill, even the *Times* now admits, will be passed, with the modifications accepted or unopposed by the Government. But before ten years are even there will be an equally urgent demand for another reform. Never was there a more extraordinary, unequal, iniquitous pretence of representation than the distribution of members to populations, which the present bill but slightly alters. A population of two and a half millions in eight large towns of England has no more members of Parliament than sixty thousand people in the smaller boroughs. A large town of 100,000 inhabitants sends two members; half as many people in small places send twenty-seven. One county sends two members; another of even less population sends eighteen. A great city sends two, and a university sends two. In this way a population of 10,000 may outvote another of millions. London, with its three millions of people, and its vast interests, has no more members than a few decayed country towns having in the aggregate scarcely one per cent. of its population. In such a state of things, to talk of popular sovereignty or the government of the majority is perfect nonsense. A small minority elects all the members, and a large majority of these members are elected by a small minority of the actual voters. In no popular or democratic sense, then, can the English Government be called representative. It is a voluntary association, much like other English associations, without system or principle, and getting along in a helter skelter, haphazard way, much better than a philosopher, reasoning *à priori* on the subject, would think possible. Men who have the ambition, the will, and the pecuniary means, get into Parliament, and govern the country as they can; and that is all the representation there is about it. Of 658 members, fifty or sixty do all the work. Fortunately there are very few talkers. To most Englishmen speech-making is a bore—as disagreeable to themselves as it is tiresome to others. So far in this session the philosophers have been mum. Mr. MILL and Mr. FAWCETT have scarcely opened their mouths—Mr. HUGHES has only spoken a few minutes. But there has been no session for many years in which so much needed and useful work was done as is now doing. Parliament is about to authorize the loan of the public credit to rebuild all of London which is now unfit for human habitation. Millions of women and children, now ignorant slaves of cruel task-masters, will be placed under the protection of the law. The Poor Law system, which has been the disgrace of the country, is amended. The metropolis is to be embellished with magnificent buildings for the law courts, the National Gallery and Royal Academy. Flogging in the army will be all but abolished. Important measures will be passed to remove Irish grievances. In a word, there will be compressed into this single session, under the lead of a Tory government, the work of a whole generation of the most important and liberal measures of reform, and the man who abuses Parliament most has not introduced or prominently supported one of these members.

The *Times* has a leader on the *Alabama* claims and the relations of England and America, in which it says: "Great Britain is ready to balance accounts, and to pay any compensation that may be awarded by an impartial umpire." This is just what I have been telling you for two years past. England is not only ready but anxious to have that affair settled. Like Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, she sees wisdom in the text, "Agree with thine adversary quickly;" so bring on your impartial umpire. I nominate the Tycoon. The distance of Japan will insure an impartial judgment.

ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

A motion was made in the Lords on Thursday to repeal the famous Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, introduced by Lord RUSSELL several years ago, to prevent Roman Catholic Bishops, &c., appearing as such. The law was a dead letter from the beginning, and now the Peers who voted for the bill rise in their places one after another and tell us that they knew it would be all the time—it was only passed to appease the popular excitement—a tub to the British No-Popery whale, then in one of his flurries. The common sense of the thing is to call a Bishop a Bishop, as well as a spade a spade; but, though the law is dead, Earl DERBY is afraid that its formal repeal might increase a bad feeling he is anxious to allay.

AN IRISH POET.

Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, the poet recently pensioned by the Government, has written to the papers, in reply to the charges against him in Parliament, to say that he has written no Orange songs for twenty-five years. He gives a charming bit of autobiography, commencing: "I am descended from an officer in the British army, who assisted in putting down the great Irish rebellion of 1641. From causes too tedious to narrate, I was born in the year 1799, the son of a small farmer in the County Fermanagh," &c. Can there be any doubt that this Irish poet deserves a pension?

WIFE BEATING.

I may have mentioned sometime the prevalent habit among the lower orders in England of beating their wives. A man named WAGER, having bruised and beaten and kicked his wife until she was a mass of wounds, internal and external—for, among other things, he had ruptured her liver with a kick—drove or pushed her into a canal, where she was drowned. The brute was convicted of murder, but recommended to mercy by a sympathizing jury, and, the Judge concurring in the recommendation, the sentence of death was a few days ago commuted to penal servitude for life. That was one case—here is another. This week, at Kingston-on-Thames, Baron BRAMWELL sentenced a man for beating his wife to death in the following terms:

"In one sense I am really sorry for you, because it appears that you have been an honest, hard-working man; but it is necessary that people in your class should be taught—what I fear they don't understand—that they have no right to beat their wives. If under any temporary provocation you had merely struck a blow which caused death, there might have been some excuse; but you did not merely strike a single blow against the poor woman. It is manifest that you must have beaten and kicked her again and again, and, in fact, you beat and kicked her until you took away her life. How any man could thus treat a woman, and that woman his wife and the mother of his children, I cannot imagine. It is really necessary to pass a severe sentence. I am sorry for you, but I must pass upon you a sentence of five years' penal servitude."

The jury in this case had recommended the miserable wretch to mercy, but the Judge did not see the propriety of the recommendation. The sentence is a judicial record of the manners and customs of the lower orders in England.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

The destruction of the Turkish Island of Mytilene, the ancient Lesbos, by an earthquake on the 8th and 9th of March, recalls the memory of the catastrophe at Lisbon. Of course the destruction of life was much less, estimated at 800 or 1,000; but the wreck of property has been very great. The sea rose foaming as from a submarine explosion. The stone-built city reeled. Solid blocks of masonry tumbled like houses of cards. Castle, palace, cathedral, mosque, prison, are in ruins. The earth literally opened and swallowed buildings and people, and what was the busiest part of Mytilene is invaded by the sea, and the prettiest and gayest town in the Levant is a heap of ruins. The whole island was covered with ruined villages, the dying and the dead.

STRIKES AND STRIKERS.

The strike on the London and Brighton Railway lasted but one day. The Company and the men came to terms, nearly every point being conceded that was demanded. Public feeling was strongly with the Company, and subscriptions were made for the men who had refused to join in the strike. The Society of Engine Drivers and Firemen in Great Britain comprises about 15,000 paying members, in 64 branches, with a fund of $250,000. They have their own newspaper organ, the *Train*, and can control or ruin, for a time at least, the entire railway interest of the country. In Germany the drivers and firemen get about two-thirds as much pay as in England, but they are so attached to their beloved machines that it is doubted if higher wages would induce them to leave them. On the day of the strike all sorts of persons applied for places on the road.

FRENCH ENGINEERS IN CHINA.

I noticed the fact of French engineers having been employed in China in constructing shipyards, iron-foundries and fortifications. The Chinese Government has taken another step, in the organization of a Polytechnic School or University, in which European—I presume French—professors will teach mathematics, astronomy, &c. This is avowedly for the purpose of enabling the Chinese to compete with the western nations in mechanics, engineering, and all the higher arts of civilization. England has confessedly borrowed her system of competitive examinations from China. The Chinese need only science to become the most powerful of nations. Within 20 years China will have her system of railways and telegraphs.

GOV. EYRE.

The examination of Gov. EYRE before a Bench of Magistrates at Market Drayton occupied three days, and ended in his discharge, amid the ringing of bells and the cheers of a sympathizing populace. Mr. MILL and the Jamaica Committee have been badly beaten, and are not likely to fare any better before a Grand Jury. One of the witnesses against Gov. EYRE admitted that he was at the time of the outbreak a member of the Jamaica Assembly, and that he introduced a resolution to present a sword worth £200 to Gen. NELSON for the part he took in suppressing the rebellion. The prosecution is of a radical partisan character, and absurdly conducted. The charge is that Gov. EYRE, from private malice, caused GORDON to be illegally tried and hanged; yet his liberty is not interfered with and he is treated, even by the prosecution, with the most remarkable courtesy, entirely out of place toward a cold-blooded and malignant murderer. The Magistrates were out consulting only ten minutes.

GREAT SALE OF JEWELS.

The Esterhazy jewels, which have been for some time on show in the Strand, were sold yesterday at auction—and oh! what a crowd of hooked noses and glittering black eyes gathered round them! The magnificent Prince, whose estates were a kingdom, and who on state occasions blazed from head to foot with jewels of more than oriental splendor, was up to his eyes in debt as well as in diamonds. In the various articles sold yesterday there must have been eight thousand diamonds. The wonderful aigrette, entirely composed of feathers of diamonds with a great emerald centre, was divided into eighteen lots. It contains about 4,000 diamonds, and sold for £7,990. The emerald centre alone brought £620. One diamond in a decoration sold for £4,000. The matchless Order of the Golden Fleece sold for £4,149. The whole collection, which was but a suit of clothes, swords, orders, &c., brought £37,700. When the gentleman was completely dressed his clothes and ornaments must have cost half a million of dollars. "Neat, but not gaudy!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

I see it stated that there are 17,000 Americans at Rome, the greater part of whom will at Easter come to meet the much larger number expected by that time to arrive in Paris. In case of any international difficulty, there will be an army on the spot. England could be readily invaded by the Calais and Dover route, when the steamers will make three trips a day each way.

The *Times* correspondent has been profoundly shocked at the refusal of some of the new members of Congress to vote relief to the starving people—the helpless women and innocent children of the Southern States. I do not wonder at his indignation; but I cannot forget that his own Government, a few years ago, allowed many thousands of the Irish people to starve, and that the victims of a needless famine, which has scarcely yet ceased in British India, are counted by hundreds of thousands. It is true that no member of Parliament ever rose in his place and said "let them starve!" but there was in both cases gross negligence and passive inhumanity. Members of Congress might remember sometimes that their countrymen, if not themselves, may wish to visit other quarters of the world, and it is a pity that they should ever be ashamed to write themselves Americans. The Turks have sent food to the wives and children of the Cretan insurgents.

We have lost one of our cleverest musical conductors—a great favorite in England—ALFRED MELLON, at the age of 46. No musician better understood the public taste, and it was a pleasure to see him lead his great Covent Garden orchestra. Mr. BOUCICAULT is to preside at the next Dramatic Fund dinner, a distinction earned by wonderful industry, great talent as actor and dramatist, and brilliant success. Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST, who was a cavalry officer in the Confederate service, is spending Lent as a first-class misdemeanant, in Whitecross-street Prison, from which he will emerge on Easter Monday, just in time for the height of the London season. He is spending his prison hours in writing a history of the war, in which he took an active part, and in receiving the calls of his aristocratic friends, who, with their fine carriages and gay liveries, fill the dingy precincts of the prison with unaccustomed splendor.

The Reform Bill is to pass—everybody agrees to that; but whether with or without Mr. MILL's female suffrage amendment, is the most important question now before the House and the country. But it is only a question of time. In the long run the women will get all they ask for. The London University has decided to admit ladies to degrees in law and medicine, and the female lawyers bid fair to be more numerous than the doctors.

MONADNOCK.

EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

The Luxemburg Question—Anxiety for Information.

In the British House of Commons, on the 1st inst., the Government was called upon for information in regard to the reported transfer of Luxemburg to France:

THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG.

Mr. SANDFORD asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any information of the sale of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to the Emperor of the French.

Lord STANLEY—In the course of this morning I received from the Hague a dispatch containing a translation of a notice which appeared in the official organ of the Government of Holland. It is to this effect: "We are requested by the Luxemburg Chancellerie to contradict most positively the report that a cession of the Grand Duchy has taken place." I apprehend there can be no doubt that communications have passed between the Governments of France and Holland with reference to the possible transfer of that territory, but as to the result of those communications I am not in a position to give any information to the House, not knowing what result has taken place.

A telegraph from Luxemburg of March 30, says:

The current rumors of the cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to France are officially declared to be devoid of foundation. Numerous handbills are being circulated here, headed "*Vive Napoleon*," "*Vive la France*," and instigating the inhabitants to acts of violence against the Prussians. Four regiments of troops belonging to the garrison, composed of chasseurs, have revolted. The Governor has been compelled to make the most serious representations on the subject to the civil authorities of the town.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says:

"Although the official prints continue to be studiously silent respecting the Luxemburg question, the feeling is unanimous that the French Government stands committed to a step which, while it fails to allay the apprehension and irritation caused by the aggrandisement of Prussia, is almost unanimously regarded as likely to precipitate a European war."

North German Parliament—Count Bismarck's Remarks.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 30.

In to-day's sitting of the North German Parliament the definitive election for the Presidency of the Chamber took place with the following result: Herr SIMSON received 214 votes out of 289, Duke UJEST 223, and Herr VON BENNIGSEN 162.

The debate upon the draft of the North German Constitution was resumed. Article 29, which states that the deputies are to receive no payment or indemnity, gave rise to a long discussion. Count BISMARCK declared that the Governments of the Confederation would under no circumstances grant compensation to the deputies until they had obtained satisfactory proofs of the beneficial working of universal suffrage. Notwithstanding Count BISMARCK's speech, an amendment introduced by Herren WEBER and VON THUNEN, ordering that the traveling expenses and services of the deputies should be paid, and that the amount of such payment, until fixed by law, should be determined by the presiding Power, was agreed to upon a division by 136 against 120 votes. This amendment, moreover, denies the deputies the right of refusing payment for their services and traveling expenses.

BERLIN, Monday, April 1.

In to-day's sitting of the North German Parliament, Herr VON BENNIGSEN rose to question the Government relative to the rumored cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to France, Count BISMARCK having previously announced his readiness to give an immediate reply to the interpellation.

Herr BENNIGSEN said:

"A disquieting rumor is current that Germany is to lose Luxemburg, a birthplace of German Princes, and Parliament wishes to learn what attitude the Governments of the Confederation intend to adopt in the matter. The question is here of a Federal German fortress and of a German frontier territory, with an essentially German population which never dreamt of wishing to become French." The speaker then read a letter from Luxemburg, which was described as a cry of distress to the Parliament, and in which it was asserted that out of 200,000 inhabitants there were not 200 whose language was other than German. Herr von BENNIGSEN then continued as follows:—

"Before this question all party differences disappear. When the integrity of Germany is threatened all parties will unite and support the Minister-President against foreign Powers to the utmost. We wish for peace, but will not shrink from war if it be necessary to repel the very first attempt of France to attack our honor. Let us give a speedy and resolute answer to the warlike tendencies of France, and we shall stifle them in the bud; to be silent would be weakness. The promise given by the King that not even a German village shall be lost is preserved by the people in grateful remembrance. Let him call upon them, and he will find that they are one. The work of the new Constitution can be concluded within a few days if foreign intervention threatens. We do not seek war, and if it breaks out let France be answerable. The German and the French nations could live side by side in peace and prosperity, whereas war would inflict deep wounds; but if France attempt to hinder the work of our reconstruction we will show her that Germany is united."

Count BISMARCK, in reply, said:

"By the dissolution of the old Confederation the King of Holland acquired full sovereign rights over Luxemburg. There prevails in the Grand Duchy a disinclination to enter the North German Confederacy, on account of the military burdens that step would entail. In the higher and highest circles a bad feeling is entertained with regard to the victories of Prussia, and in a dispatch addressed to the Prussian Government last October, Holland demanded the evacuation of the Fortress of Luxemburg. The Government, not wishing to have foreign princes in the Northern Confederation, has not put any pressure upon the Netherlands. Prussia values amicable relations with France, and has respected her susceptibilities so far as was consistent with her own honor. The Prussian Government does not adopt the opinion that an arrangement has been entered into between Holland and France; but cannot, on the other hand, assert that the contrary is the case. The question was first officially brought forward by a communication made by the King of Holland to the Prussian Ambassador, asking what position Prussia would take up in case His Majesty should in any way cede his sovereign rights over the Duchy. In reply, Prussia declared that she would leave the responsibility of such a step to the King of Holland. So far as Prussia is concerned there is no reason to make any declaration on the subject. Prussia will assure herself of the views entertained by the Powers which signed with her the Treaty of 1839 and by her Federal allies, as well as of the state of public opinion as represented by the North German Parliament. Holland has offered her good offices to further negotiations between France and Prussia, but they have been declined."

Count BISMARCK went on to declare that he was prevented from giving any further explanations by the nature of the affair, and concluded as follows:

"The North German Federal Governments believe that no foreign Power will endanger the undoubted rights of Germany, and they hope to protect those rights more safely by peaceful means, and preserve good relations with foreign Powers the more the debates in Parliament shall show the indissoluble ties that exist between the Government and the people."

Articles 30 to 44 of the draught of the Constitution, referring to Customs, commerce and railways, were adopted either without alteration, or with amendments approved by the Government.

French Official Newspapers—Why Walewski Resigned.

The *Moniteur* denies the rumor that the *Pays* is the interpreter of the ideas of the French Government, and adds: "The *Pays* is edited and its policy dictated by persons of a private capacity only."

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:

"The retirement of Count WALEWSKI from the Presidency of the Legislative Body was announced by himself at the opening of the Chamber. The disagreement between him and certain members of the Cabinet is set forth in a short letter written by him to the Emperor, and published in the *Moniteur*. Personal dissensions independent of his own will have led to this step, and his resignation is with a view to restore harmony. The latter is followed by a few lines intimating that the Emperor has accepted the resignation, has expressed his regret, and has thanked M. WALEWSKI for the proofs of devotedness which he has never ceased to give. The causes of these dissensions are not hinted at in the official nor in any other journal.

M. WALEWSKI was in favor of carrying out practically the liberal concessions promised in the Imperial letter of Jan. 19, and he did not approve the army organization project as originally proposed; he would not browbeat the minority of the Chamber, and he strove to act with perfect impartiality as its President.

M. SCHNEIDER, Vice-President of the Chamber, will in all probability be named President for the remainder of the session. At the end of the session he will be raised to the rank of Senator, and M. BAROCHE, now Minister of Justice, will be named President of the Legislative Body."

More Prussian Annexation.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 31.

Herr SALZMANN intends to present a petition to Parliament, signed by a considerable number of the inhabitants of Reuss, praying for the incorporation of that principality with Prussia.

Gen. GOBEN is to be appointed commandant of the fortress of Luxemburg.

Austrian Reforms—Relations with Prussia.

VIENNA, Saturday, March 30.

The official *Evening Post* of this evening publishes a statement of reforms to be carried out, and of which the object will be to separate the political administration from the administration of justice, with a view to effect a reduction of expenditure in the public service.

A conference is asserted to have taken place between Cardinal RAUSCHER and Baron VON BEUST, resulting in an understanding by which the Ministry will obtain the absolute support of the Austrian clergy.

SUNDAY, March 31.

The *Official Gazette* of to-day gives a denial to the statement published by some journals of a preliminary treaty of alliance having been drawn up between Prussia and Austria.

BERLIN, Monday, April 1—Evening.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Bank Gazette* says that the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to declare to the Prussian Government that in the hour of danger Austria would stand side by side with Germany.

Financial Difficulties in Italy.

FLORENCE, Friday, March 29.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Bureau of the Presidency was definitively constituted.

Signor MARI, the President of the Chamber, made a speech, in which he said: "Dangers for Italy do not exist in party rivalries, but in the financial condition of the country, which must be remedied at all cost. Other nations, after passing through wars and revolutions, and being reduced to extremities, have examined and adopted the remedies which their position required. Why cannot Italy do so also? The representatives of the nation ought to be inspired by full confidence, and they will be successful."

The Minister of Finance then brought forward the appendix to the budget, with some modifications, and the bill for the provisional exercise of the budget for three months. He also announced that to-morrow he will present several financial bills, and a report on the state of the Treasury.

FLORENCE, Saturday, March 30.

The Government announced that on Monday next they would introduce financial bills relative to the reform of the system of public accounts and taxation. An official statement of the condition of the Treasury will shortly be laid before the House.

Opening of the Spanish Congress.

A telegram from Madrid says:

"The new Congress assembled on March 30 for the first time, when Marshal NARVAEZ read a Royal decree declaring the Session to be formally opened. Señor BELDA was elected President by 181 out of 201 votes. A Committee was appointed to draw up a Bill of Indemnity for the Government. The list of the new Senators has been already signed, and will be published on Tuesday next. The King and Queen of Portugal will not proceed to Madrid until after Easter, in accordance with a wish expressed by the Queen of Spain."

The Eastern Question—Turkey and Egypt.

PARIS, Sunday, March 31—Evening.

The Paris papers publish intelligence from Constantinople, dated to-day, which states that the negotiations between Egypt and the Porte relative to the demands of the Viceroy are progressing favorably, and that it is expected they will shortly be brought to a conclusion.

OMER PASHA had arrived in the Turkish capital, and had had a long interview with FUAD PASHA.

A Little More Fenianism.

DUBLIN, Monday, April 1.

The Dungarvan flying column came upon some armed Fenians near Mitchelstown yesterday. Refusing to surrender, one was mortally wounded and two captured.

The Duke of Devonshire, on Saturday, received an address from nearly 800 of his tenantry, expressing their gratitude to his Grace, and their reprobation of Fenianism.

The Russians in Central Asia.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Friday, March 1.

Official intelligence received here by post says that no hostilities have taken place on the Russian frontiers in Central Asia. The Emir of Bokhara had been defeated by the natives of Shehri-Sebz, and forced to allow that Province to become an independent State. The Emir had returned to Bokhara.

A semi-official denial is given here to a rumor that differences had arisen between France and Russia which had prevented those Powers from addressing a collective note to the Porte counseling the cession of Candia to Greece.

The War in the Brazils.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Public opinion and the Press are more than ever in favor of peace. Several conferences have taken place between the Ministers of the Allies and the United States' representative. An American steamer has been sent to Paraguay to convey to Gen. LOPEZ the basis of negotiations.

The revolutionary movement continues in the Argentine Confederation.

Matters remained unchanged at the seat of war.

Matters in Australia.

A dispatch from Melbourne says:

"The discussion upon the Tariff question has been renewed in the Victoria Parliament. Additional taxes have been imposed, which have created great excitement in the colony."

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 6, 1876.

The city is full of rumors in connection with the arrival of the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba. The hurried departure of the Chief Admiral, the consultations of navy officers, give cause for talk, and it is now conceded that dispatches have been received from Cuba announcing that Admiral NUNEZ would leave that city on a Government steamer and come immediately to Havana, and from here embark on the Spanish mail steamer which leaves here on the 15th inst. for Cadiz. If time permits, the Spaniards intend to give him a grand reception, but the taxpayers shrug their shoulders and look despondingly on their depleted coffers, already drained by the crisis and the exorbitant contributions, for the arrival of the three frigates adds another burden to the exhausted exchequer, their expenses being between $4,000 and $5,000 daily, and the money is paid by Cuba as long as they may remain here. Instead of sending annually millions of dollars to the mother country, the island has become so impoverished by the St. Domingo war, which was carried on with Cuba money, that now they are compelled to ask Spain, which has so many troubles of her own, for assistance in the time of need. The *Morro Castle* brought about $250,000 from New-York, and the *Liberty*, from New-Orleans, brought $8,000, but these amounts are altogether too small to affect the crisis. The banks hold about $5,000,000 of specie, the Government very little, while last year the banks held near $12,000,000. The merchants look sore and troubled. No sales, no money, but plenty of debts and plenty of taxes. Besides this every thing is getting dearer.

HOUSE RENTS

in particular, are going up, as the property owners have to pay higher taxes. The poor man suffers the most, as labor is scarce and the rich are compelled to save so as to meet their obligations, and consequently don't spend as much as formerly. Yesterday it was reported that the steamer *R. R. Cuyler* had not been captured by the frigate *Gerona*, but that, on the contrary, the *Cuyler* had captured the Spanish Havana and Aspinwall mail steamer *Montezuma*, after leaving Jamaica. The report is generally credited. The owners of the steamer have not received any news.

ANOTHER SHAM BATTLE

and review of all the troops of the garrison took place on Thursday afternoon at the foot of the Principe Castle. The Captain-General was present, and the troops behaved splendidly. Some of the gentlemen inclined toward a revolution, who give everything the coloring to suit themselves, give these reviews a political explanation, while the whole affair amounts only to a brigade drill.

THE AQUEDUCT

to supply the City of Matanzas with good and pure water from the San Juan River has at last been commenced, but the difficulties thrown in the way of the projector and engineer, Mr. SANCHEZ BARCENA, are enough to dishearten any ordinary man. His private means are not sufficient to do anything, and the citizens of Matanzas, who will be greatly benefited by the work, don't come forward to subscribe the necessary amount. The work, however, has been commenced, sufficient money being on hand to complete the buildings and reservoir, each subscriber paying $100 in advance for his hydrant. The hydraulic press, which forces the water, is already in process of construction. The

SMALL POX

has entirely disappeared from Matanzas, and as the people have so long been debarred from enjoying themselves, always excepting the pleasure of dying by small-pox, and besides have lost their carnival, they will have a grand turn out on the 28th of this month, when they will keep carnival, holy week, and everything else that can be kept, excepting their money.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER

of the German peddler, was yesterday arrested in Guanabacoa. As the arrested party, a Frenchman, is in close confinement, and no person allowed to speak with him, it is impossible to find out any particulars. A rather amusing circumstance has come to light in connection with this murder. The wife of another peddler, who had been away all night, on hearing of the murder supposed it was her own dearly beloved husband, and naturally began to cry, but stopped almost immediately, dressed herself and went to the house of another peddler, offering him her hand, heart, and stock of goods, informing him that her husband had been killed. The peddler in place of an answer, opened a curtain, showing the astonished woman a table where her husband was sitting playing cards. He had not lost a word of her conversation. Tableaux. The *Prensa* denies the statement published in the New-York *Tribune* and another New-York paper, regarding the enlistment of

SOLDIERS FOR MAXIMILIAN,

and also the foolish statement regarding an agreement about the matter having been entered into by the Archbishop of Mexico and our Captain-General. Since the landing of the French in Mexico not two hundred, all told, have left here to enlist in the Imperial army, and nearly all of those were good for nothing loafers or dismissed officers. The reported arrangement with the Archbishop is a falsehood, as, on the contrary, stringent orders have long ago been issued to prevent enlistments, and the agent of the Vera Cruz steamer had been notified not to admit any passengers without their passports.

The English mail steamer *Solent*, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, brings no letters or papers, as the city is closely besieged by the Liberals, and all communication with the interior cut off. The Liberals commenced bombarding the town on the 27th ult., but very few shots have reached the city. The Imperial garrison is hopeful and expects to hold the town, if supplies are sent by sea. The *Solent* returned with all her cargo, having been unable to land it. Among her passengers are several who have held important positions under the Empire. The last news from MAXIMILIAN states that he was still at Queretaro.

MARKETS.

The market, which opened with a little more firmness during the early part of the week, has again calmed down, and although holders are firm in asking 7 reals for No. 12, there are few buyers.

Molasses very scarce; clayed, 5¾ to 5¾ reals; Muscovado, 6¼ to 6¾ reals.

Rum active from $30 to $36, according to cask.

Exchange more regular, with lower rates. Currency bills on New-York, 60 days' sight, 27 to 30 ₱ cent. discount; short sight, 25 to 27 ₱ cent. discount; 60 days' gold bills, 2¾ ₱ cent discount; short sight, 1½ ₱ cent. discount; sterling, 8 to 9½ ₱ cent. premium, and francs, 2¼ to 3¾ ₱ cent. discount.

Freights lively and in demand, the rates on the rise, and only a moderate supply of vessels.

QUASIMODO.

NEW-YORK.

The Constitutional Convention.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Saturday, April 13.

The following Senatorial delegates to the Constitutional Convention were nominated to-day by the Democratic Convention which assembled here: Gen. A. C. NIVEN and JOHN C. HOLLEY, of Sullivan County, and Judge JOHN W. BROWN and GEORGE W. GREENE, of Orange County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, April 13.

The Democrats of the Eleventh Senatorial District met in this city to-day, and nominated JOHN GAUL Jr., of Hudson; JOHN T. COLLINS, of Hillsdale; HENRY SAATS, of Red Hook, and JOHN J. MONELL, of Fishkill, as delegates to the State Constitutional Convention.

WATERTOWN, Saturday, April 13.

The Republican Senatorial Convention of Jefferson and Lewis Counties to-day nominated JOSEPH MULLEN, JAMES A. BELL and MARCUS BUKFORD, of Jefferson County, and Hon. EDWARD A. BROWN, of Lewis County, as delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Mass Meeting of Freedmen at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 13.

A mass meeting of the freedmen was held to-day. About one thousand persons were present. Preamble and resolutions were received, the substance of which was as follows:

That loyal citizens of Georgia should give united and continued support to the Union and Republican Party.

That there should be no distinction on account of race or color in the enjoyment of political rights; that the right to vote gives the right to sit on juries; that corporal punishment should be abolished, being a relic of barbarism; that the widows and orphans of those who died in crushing the rebellion are entitled to the nation's protection and gratitude; that the national debt is a sacred obligation.

J. L. SHEPTON, colored, spoke in support of the resolution, but his remarks were conservative.

Gov. JOHNSON understood the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of advising and consulting with the colored people, in order to form a common platform on which the white and black could secure equal justice before the law and work in harmony together. He was surprised to find the meeting was called merely for party purposes; he, therefore, spoke reluctantly and under disadvantages. Had he known the programme had been previously arranged he would not have been present. Being politely invited, however, he did not feel able to decline. He spoke, not for the purpose of defeating the object of the resolutions, but of advising for the best interests of the colored race. He advised them to be sober and industrious, and to exercise the right of franchise judiciously; to avoid the wicked, designing men who are in their midst to sow discord and strife. He believed the good and intelligent white men South would do justice to the negroes. He would do all in his power to improve the race in the social and political scale. There is and should be no antagonism between the races. Their interests are the same, and there should be mutual confidence and harmony. He earnestly hoped both races would be friends and collaborers in working out the great problem of regenerating the South.

Judges STARNS and HILLIARD followed, and were in favor of harmony and good feeling.

SIMEON BEARD and other colored speakers favored the Republican Party, and the passing of resolutions supporting that party. The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Gov. JENKINS has written an address to the people of Georgia, advising non-action under the Sherman Bill until the legality of the measure is tested before the Supreme Court. He considers the law as unconstitutional, and he has strong hopes the Supreme Court will so decide.

The St. Louis Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 13.

The loss by fire last night proves to be greater than first supposed. SCOTT & WILLIAMS' loss is $80,000, which is insured in the following offices: Tradesmen's, Astor and Howard, of New-York, $2,500 each; Citizens', of New-York, $5,000; Western, of Buffalo, $2,500; Farmers' and Mechanics', of Cincinnati, Howe, Ohio Valley, Hamilton Fire, of Cincinnati, $5,000 each; Eureka, of Cincinnati, $2,500; and $17,500 in St. Louis offices. LEWIS & SWANN, hardware house adjoining, was damaged to the amount of $35,000, which is fully insured in St. Louis and the following offices; Springfield Fire and Marine, Home of New-Haven, Firemen's of New-York, Ætna of Hartford, United States Fire and Marine of Kentucky.

Fire in a Hotel at Covington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, April 13.

The second and third stories of the Ellison House, at Covington, Ky., were destroyed by fire this morning. The lower story is considerably damaged by water. The House was insured for $15,000, which covers the loss.

Loss of a Pilot-boat and Seven Men at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, April 12.

The pilot-boat *Caleb Curtiss* and crew—A. A. BUCKINGHAM, HENRY VAN NESS, JOHN F. SHANDERS, pilots, and four sailors—were lost yesterday while attempting to cross the bar.

Departure of the Belgian for Portland.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 13.

The steamship *Belgian*, Capt. BROWN, sailed at 5:50 o'clock this afternoon.

The lighthouse at Father Point was burned to-day.

The Execution of Prisoners of War by Escobedo.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* alludes to the denial, by an Havana correspondent, of the report of the execution of prisoners of war taken in battle by Gen. ESCOBEDO, and says: "Nevertheless, the Matamoras journals, published in the Liberal interest and under its authority, under a General who reports directly to ESCOBEDO, do not deny it but defend it as just and right. How does the Havana correspondent know better than they?" And it quotes from the *Union*, published at the Mexican capital, the following, given on the authority of a gentleman who had arrived there from Queretaro:

Although ESCOBEDO gave his word to JOAQUIN MIRAMON that he would not have him shot, he received a formal order from JUAREZ to do so, and he was executed, although wounded, in the stable of the Hacienda de Teputates. ESCOBEDO made the observation, relative to the order to execute the hundred foreigners, that that single act would call upon the Government the animosity of the foreign nations. JUAREZ answered: "Shoot them; what are to me the foreign nations!"

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending 29th March, 1867: George D. Phelps and family, H. C. Aymar, C. F. Chickering and wife, E. Rubatt, John H. Hall, C. C. Hall and wife, Miss Hall, O. G. Sawyer, H. C. Bispham, A. Warren, J. A. Lowery, S. B. Ruggles, W. B. Smith and family, E. G. Buffum, J. M. Cooper, J. A. Tackaberry and wife, F. E. Fitch, D. B. Allen, J. Hammer, J. W. Willson and wife, P. H. Stevens and family, L. R. Jerome, B. Antich, M. P. Antich, Frank Leslie, E. G. Squier and wife, S. P. Schoonmaker, E. B. Otheman, C. H. W. Sibley, A. G. Goodall, J. L. Graham, Jr., and wife, J. Keene, J. M. B. Stembel, A. Avendorph, H. P. Gray, Jr., D. G. Mann, C. B. Seymour, Charles Teppan and family, W. H. Taylor, Dr. J. G. Bucknall and wife, F. A. Whitney and wife, C. H. Hitchcock, G. Blossom and wife, W. G. Winslow, New-York; Mr. Comerais, Miss L. Chickering, E. D. Chamberlin and wife, J. P. Whitney, W. P. Valentine and wife, L. Hollingsworth and wife, Miss H. L. Thayer, Miss A. H. Thayer, Miss J. Hollingsworth, W. Atherton, N. Sturtevant, Dr. J. T. Heard, A. A. Parmenter, George L. Whittaker, Mrs. E. D. Peters, J. R. Osgood, L. Skinner, George A. Lewis, Mr. Hamlin, M. F. H. Shapleigh, L. Valentine and wife, T. W. Guild, Boston; T. J. Mathers and wife, Brooklyn; J. Reynolds, Springfield, Ill.; F. Collins and wife, Misses Collins, Thomas Altemus, Philadelphia; J. F. Thomson and wife, Cincinnati; J. D. Parker, Chicago; J. E. Sweet, Syracuse; J. A. Brown, Newburyport; C. S. Daniels, Bridgeport; W. Rotch, New-Bedford; T. S. Daboll, New-London; Benj. Douglas, Middletown, Conn.; J. G. Perry, Kingston, R. I.; R. I. Rich, Buffalo; H. E. Prentiss, S. R. Prentiss, Frederick Mills, Bangor; J. G. Folsom, B. D. Whitney, Winchester, Mass.; E. C. Damon and wife, Mrs. R. P. Damon and family, Concord; E. E. Farnman, Warsaw; Dr. A. Thompson, Aurora; H. B. Titus, Washington; Mr. Poznanski, Charleston, S. C.; J. T. S. Hunt, Montreal; E. Granier, R. Berney, Paris; Thomas Hill, Mrs. D. Taft, California; Gen. John Love, Mrs. M. S. Love, Indiana.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

SYBARIS TO LYDIA.

I take not oracles of life
From bounding pulse or writhing vien,
From the arena's dusty strife,
From thought or fancy, joy or pain.
I trust no more the senses five;
My heart demands a subtler sign,
And only then is sure I live
When it can tell me I am thine.

'Tis not to mirrors sought by stealth
I sue for proofs of manly grace;
I do not gather signs of health
From forehead smooth and ruddy face;
I care no more to gauge the swell
Of lungs within a heaving chest,
If my heart tell me all is well—
My heart and thou—I leave the rest.

I do not count my hoarded gold
Till even the growing figures tire;
I reckon not the mines I hold,
The jewels and the stones of fire.
I do not tell my gems of art,
Nor treasures of the land and sea,
I cast out all to fill my heart
With more than Crœsus' wealth in thee.

I do not ask my halting mind
If I am witty or am wise,
If I am pitiful or kind,
Or gallant in a thousand eyes.
I reck not of the world without;
I would not my own judgment prove;
My heart resolves me of my doubt—
I am all these if thou dost love.

With soul as Vestal's fair and pure,
With heart like Sappho's in a flame,
Both in one tender word secure,
Upon thy tablets write my name.
And near it write this burning plea:
Half of my life is, to be thine:
Trembles the other half with thee—
The other half, that thou art mine!

[London Society for April.

LOVE'S PROPHECY—A ROMANCE FROM HISTORY.

From Mr. Muhlbach's Joseph II. and his Court.

AN ITALIAN NIGHT.

The moon is up, but she is hidden behind heavy masses of clouds—welcome clouds that shelter lovers' secrets. The fountains, whose silvery showers keep such sweet time to the murmurings of love, plash gently on, hushing the sound of lovers' voices; on the bosom of yonder marble-cinctured lake, two snow-white swans are floating silently; and, far amid groves of myrtle and olive, the nightingale warbles her notes of love. Not a step echoes through the long avenues of the ducal park; not a light glimmers from the windows of the ducal palace. 'Tis the hour of midnight, and gentle sleep hath come to all.

To all, save two. Stay yet a awhile behind the cloud, O tell-tale moon! for there—there are the lovers. See where fair Juliet leans from the marble balcony, while Romeo, below, whispers of plighted vows that naught shall cancel save—death!

"To-morrow, beloved, to-morrow, thou wilt be mine forever?"

"I will be thine in the face of the whole world."

"And wilt thou never repent? Hast thou strength to brave the world's scorn for my sake?"

"Do I need strength to stretch forth my hand for that which is dearer to me than all the world besides? Oh, there is selfishness in my love, Riccardo, for it loses sight of the dangers that will threaten thee on the day when thou callest me wife!"

"There is but one danger, dearest—that of losing thee! I know no other."

"Still, be cautious, for my sake. Remember, we live on Spanish soil, though Italy's skies are overhead; and Spanish vengeance is sharp and swift. Betray not thy hopes by smile or glance—in a few days we will be far away in the paradise where our happiness shall be hidden from all eyes, save those of angels. Be guarded, therefore, dear one—for see! Even now the moon is forth again in all her splendor; and were my father's spies to track thee!—gracious Heaven, go! Think of Spanish daggers, and let us part for a few short hours."

"Well, I will go, strengthened to turn my eyes from thy beauty by thoughts of to-morrow's bliss! In the chapel I await thee."

"I will be there. The priest will not betray us?"

"He was the friend of my childhood; we may trust him, Isabella."

"Then Heaven bless thee! Good night. Hark! did I not hear something rustle in the thicket?"

"The wind sighing through the pine trees, love."

"Then adieu till morning."

"Adieu, sweet one!"

The moon burst forth in full radiance, and revealed the manly form that hurried through the avenue, while clear as noonday could be seen the slender white figure that watched his retreating steps.

He is hidden now, but she still lingers, listening enraptured to the fountain's murmur and the nightingale's song; looking upward at the moon as she wandered through heaven's pathless way, and thinking that never had earth or sky seemed so lovely before—

But hark! What sounds are those? A cry, a fearful cry rends the air; and it comes from the thicket where, a moment before, he disappeared from her sight.

She started—then, breathless as a statue, she listened in deadly suspense. Again that cry, that dreadful cry, pierces through the stillness of the night, freezing her young heart with horror!

"His death-wail!" cried the wretched girl; and careless of danger, scarce knowing what she did, heeding nothing but the sound of her lover's voice, she sprang from the balcony, and as though moonbeams had drawn her thither, she swung herself to the ground. For one moment her slight form wavered, then she darted forward and flew through the avenue to the thicket. Away she sped, though the moon shone so bright that she could be distinctly seen, her own shadow following like a dusky phantom behind.

Be friendly now, fair moon, and light her to her lover, that she may look into his eyes once more before they close forever.

She has reached the spot, and with a low cry, she throws herself by the side of the tall figure that lies stretched at its length upon the green sward.

Yes, it is he; he whom she loves; the soul of her soul, the life of her life! And he lies cold and motionless, his eyes staring blindly upon the heavens, his purple lips unclosing to exhale his last sighs, while from two hideous wounds in his side the blood streams over the white dress of his betrothed. But he is not dead; his blood is still warm.

She bends over and kisses his cold lips; she tears her lace mantle from her shoulders, and, pressing it to his wounds, tries to stanch the life-blood welling from his side. The mantle grows scarlet with his gore, but the lips are whiter and colder with each kiss. She knows, alas! that there is one nearer to him now than she—Azrael is between her and her lover. He grows colder, stiffer; and—O God! the death-rattle!

"Take me with thee; take me with thee!" screamed the despairing girl; and her arms clasped frantically around the body, until they seemed as if they were indeed stiffening into one eternal embrace.

"Have pity, Riccardo! My life, my soul, leave me not here without thee! One word—one look, beloved!"

She stared at him in wild despair, and seeing that he made no sign of response to her passionate appeal, she raised her hands to heaven, and kneeling by his side, she prayed.

"O God, merciful God, take not this fleeting life until he has given me one last word—until he has told me how long we shall be parted!"

Her arms sank heavily down, and she sought the face of the dying man, whispering—oh, how tenderly!—"Hear me, my own; tell me when I shall follow thee to heaven!"

She ceased, for suddenly she felt him tremble; his eyes moved until they met hers, and once more a smile flitted across those blanched lips. He raised his head, and slowly his body moved, until, supported in her arms, he sat erect. Enraptured, she laid her cheek to his, and waited; for love had called him back to life, and he would speak.

"We shall meet again in three—"

He fell back, and with a last cry expired. Love had struggled hard with death; but death had won the victory.

Isabel shed no tears. She closed her lover's eyes; gave him one long, last kiss; and as she bent over him, her hair was soaked in his blood. She took the mantle, wet with gore, and pressed it to her heart. "Precious mantle," said she, "we need not part; in three days—or, perchance, he said three hours—we shall be together in the coffin! Until then, Riccardo, farewell!"

Slowly she turned and left the horrible place. Without faltering, she came up the long moonlit avenue, her head thrown back, and her large, lustrous eyes fixed upon heaven, as though she sought to find her lover's soul somewhere among the floating clouds.

The moon flung its radiance around her path; and ever as she walked it grew brighter, until the poor stricken child of earth looked like a glorified saint. "God grant that it be three hours!" murmured she; "three days were an eternity!"

She reached the palace, without having thought that there was no door open by which she could enter, when suddenly a form emerged from the shadowed wall, and a woman's voice whispered: "Quick, for Heaven's sake! the side-door is open, and all in the palace asleep!"

"I, too, in three hours shall sleep!" cried Isabella, triumphantly, and with these words she fell to the ground in a swoon.*

II.

ISABELLA OF PARMA.

The Princess Isabella slept unusually late the next morning. Her little bell, that summoned the ladies of honor, had not been rung, and the day was far advanced. The first *cameriera* seemed troubled, and whispered her apprehensions that the Princess was sick; for she had observed for some days, she said, that her highness looked pale.

"But we must go into her room, ladies," added she, "for it is almost time for her highness to visit the Duke, and he never forgives an omission of ceremonial. Follow me, then; *I* will undertake to awaken the Princess."

She opened the door softly, and entered the sleeping room of the Princess, followed by the other maids of honor.

"She sleeps yet," said the *cameriera*, "but I *must* waken her," murmured she to herself, "it is my duty."

She advanced and drew aside the heavy folds of the pink silk curtains that hung around the bed.

"Pardon me, your highness," she whispered; "but—"

She stopped; for, to her great surprise, the Princess was awake. She lay in her long white night-dress, with her hands crossed over her breast, and her head cushioned on the rose-colored pillow that contrasted painfully with the pallor of her marble-white face. Her large eyes were distended, and fixed upon a picture of the Blessed Virgin that hung at the foot of the bed. Slowly her looks turned upon her attendants, who, breathless and frightened, gazed upon the rosy pillow and the pallid face that lay in its midst, dazzling their eyes with its whiteness.

"Pardon me," again whispered the *cameriera*, "it is almost noon day."

"What hour!" murmured the Princess.

"It is 10 o'clock, your Highness."

The Princess shivered and exclaimed, "For three days, then!" And turning away, she began to pray in a low voice, and none but God knew the meaning of that whispered prayer.

Her prayer over, she passed her little white hand over the dark locks that fell around her face and attempted to rise.

Her maids of honor saw that she was ill, and hastened to assist her. The hour of the Princess' toilet was to her attendants the most delightful hour of the day. From her bedchamber all ceremonial was banished; and there, with her young companions, Isabella was accustomed to laugh, jest, sing, and be as merry and as free from care as the least of her father's subjects.

Philip of Parma was by birth a Spaniard, one of the sons of Philip the Fifth. After the vicissitudes of war which wrested Naples and Parma from the hands of Austria, Don Carlos of Spain became King of Naples, and Don Philip, Duke of Parma. Isabella, then a child of seven years, had been allowed the privilege of taking with her to Italy her young playmates, who, for form's sake, as she grew older, became her maids of honor. But they were her dear and chosen friends, and with them she was accustomed to speak the Spanish language only.

Her mother, daughter of Louis XV., had introduced French customs into the court of Parma, and during her life the gayety and grace of French manners had rendered that court one of the most attractive in Europe. But the lovely Duchess of Parma died, and with her died all that made court life endurable. The French language was forbidden, and French customs were banished. Some said that the Duke had loved his wife so deeply, that in his grief he had excluded from his court everything suggestive of his past happiness. Others contended that he had made her life so wretched by his jealous and tyrannical conduct, that remorse had driven him to banish, if possible, every reminder of the woman whom he had almost murdered.

In the hearts of her children the mother's memory was enshrined; and the brother and sister were accustomed for her sake, in their private intercourse, to speak her language altogether.

At court they spoke the language of the country; and Isabella—who with her friends sang *bloeros* and danced the *cachuca*; with her brother, read Racine and Corneille—was equally happy while she hung enraptured upon the strains of Pergolese's music, or gazed entranced upon the pictures of Correggio and the Veronese. The princess herself was both a painter and musician, and no one more than she loved Italy and Italian art.

Such, until this wretched morning, had been the life of young Isabella. What was she now? A cold, white image, in whose staring eyes the light was quenched—from whose blanched lips the smile had fled forever!

Her grieved attendants could scarcely suppress their tears, as sadly and silently they arrayed her in her rich robes; while she, not seeming to know where she was, gazed at her own reflected image with a look of stupid horror. They dressed her beautiful hair and bound it up in massy braids. They smoothed it over her death-cold forehead, and shuddered to see how like a corpse she looked. At last the task was at an end, and the *cameriera* coming toward her, offered the cup of chocolate which she was accustomed to drink at that hour. Tenderly she besought the unhappy girl to partake of it, but Isabella waved away the cup, saying:

"Dear friend, offer me no earthly food. I pine for the banquet of angels. Let the chaplain be called to bring the *viaticum*. I wish to receive the last sacraments of the dying."

A cry of horror burst from the lips of the maids of honor.

"The chaplain! The last sacraments! For you, my beloved child?" asked the sobbing *cameriera*.

"For me," replied Isabella.

"Heavenly Father!" exclaimed the *aja*. "Have you then presumed to anticipate the will of God, and to go before His presence, uncalled?"

"No, no, death will come to me. I will not seek it. I will endure life as long as God wills, but, in three days, I shall be called hence."

The young girls crowded around her, weeping, and imploring her not to leave them.

Isabella's white lips parted with a strange smile. "You tell me not to die, dear friends; do you not see that I am already dead? My heart is bleeding."

The hand of the *cameriera* was laid upon her arm, and she whispered: "My child, be silent; you know not what you say."

Isabella bowed her head, and then looking tenderly around at her kneeling companions, she said: "Rise and sit by me, my dear girls, and listen to what I am about to say, for we speak together for the last time on earth."

The maidens arose, and obeyed, while Isabella leaned her head for a few moments upon the bosom of her mother friend, the *cameriera*. There was a pause, during which the poor girl seemed to have received some comfort in those friendly arms, for she finally sighed, and, raising her head again, she spoke solemnly, but not unnaturally.

"I had last night a singular vision," she said. "The spirit of my mother appeared to me, and said that in three days I was to die. I believe in this vision. Do not weep, dear sisters; I go to eternal rest. Life is bitter, death is sweet. Pray for me, that my mother's prophetic words be verified; and you, beloved friend of that mother," added she, kissing the *cameriera's* cheek, "you who know the depths of my heart, and its secret, silent agony, pray for your child, and, praying, ask of her heavenly father—death."

The *aja* made no reply, she was weeping with the others.

Isabella contemplated the group for a moment, while a ray of life lit up her eyes, showing that, even now, it was sad to part from her friends forever. But the expression was momentary. Her face returned to its deadly paleness, as gasping for breath, she stammered: "Now—now—for—my father! Estrella, go to the apartments of the Duke, and say that I desire an interview with His Royal Highness."

The young girl returned in a few minutes with an answer. His royal highness had that morning gone some distance in the country on a hunting excursion, and would be absent for several days.

Isabella looked at the *cameriera*, who still stood beside her, and her pale lips quivered. "Did I not know it?" whispered she; "I told you truly, HE did it! God forgive him, I cannot. And now," [illegible] she, aloud, "now to my last earthly affairs."

So saying, she called for her caskets of jewels, and divided them between the young maids of honor, and cutting from her hair one rich, massy lock, she placed it in Estrella's hand, saying, "Share it among you all."

To the *cameriera* she gave a sealed packet and then bade them leave her to herself; for the ringing of the chapel bell announced the departure of the priest thence, with the blessed sacrament.

The sacred rites were ended. On her knees the Princess Isabella had made her confession, and had revealed to the shuddering priest the horrible secrets of the preceding night. She had received absolution, and had partaken of the holy communion.

"Now, my child," said the priest, in a voice tremulous with sympathy, "you have received the blessing of God, and you are prepared for His coming. May He be merciful to you, and grant your prayer for release from this earth. I, too, will pray that your martyrdom be short."

"Amen!" softly murmured Isabella.

"But the ways of the Lord are inscrutable, and it may be that He wills it otherwise. If, in His incomprehensible wisdom, He should declare that your days shall be long on this earth, promise me to endure your lot with resignation, nor seek to hasten what He has deemed it best to delay?"

"I promise, holy father."

"Make a vow, then, to the Lord, that by the memory of your mother you will fulfill every duty that presents itself to you in life, until God has spoken the word that will call you to Himself."

"I swear, by the memory of my mother, that I will live a life of resignation and of unselfishness until God in His mercy shall free me from my prison."

"Right, dear unhappy child," said the father, smoothing with his trembling hands the soft hair that lay on either side of her forehead. "May God reward thee, and in His infinite mercy shorten thy sufferings!"

He stooped and kissed her pale brow, made the sign of the cross above her kneeling figure. Then, with eyes blinded by tears, he slowly retreated to his own room, where he threw himself upon his knees, and prayed that God would give strength to them both to bear the cross of that dreadful secret.

Isabella, too, remained alone. In feverish longing for death, she sat, neither hearing the voices of her friends who begged for admission nor the pleadings of her brother, who besought her to see him, and give him one last embrace. Through the long night that followed, still kneeling, she prayed. When the sun rose she murmured, "To-morrow!" and through the day her fancy wandered to the verge of madness. Sometimes visions of beckoning angels swarmed around her; then they fled, and in their places stood a hideous skeleton, that, with ghastly smile, held out his fleshless hand, and strove to clasp hers.

Again the night set in, and the next morning at break of day Isabella rose from her knees, and, hailing the rising sun, cried exultingly, "To-day!"

Exhausted from fasting and such long vigils her head reeled, and she staggered to her couch. A cold shudder crept over her limbs; all was dark as night about her; she tried to clasp her hands in prayer and could not, for they were numb and powerless. "This is welcome death!" thought she, and her lips parted with a happy smile. Her head fell backward on the pillow, and her senses fled.

III.

THE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY.

The Princess Isabella opened her eyes, and in their dark and lustrous depths shone returning reason; they glared no more with fevermadness, but were sadder and sweeter than ever.

She gazed at the forms that surrounded her bedside; at the priest, who, with folded hands, was praying at her head; at the *cameriera*, who knelt beside him; at the young girls, who, gathered in a lovely group at her feet, smiled and wept by turns as she looked upon them; and lastly, she felt a kiss upon her hand, and, looking there, she beheld her brother, who wept with joy.

"Where am I?" asked she, feebly.

"You are with those who love you best, darling," said Fernando, joyfully. "With us, who have prayed so long, that the good God has heard and restored you to life."

"I still live, then," said she, sadly. "And how long have I lain here, friends?"

The priest advanced, and blessing her, took her by the hand. "For four weeks, daughter, you have been unconscious of everything that passed around you. You see, therefore, that your heavenly father bids you live."

"Four weeks whispered the poor girl. "Then, in three months we shall meet again."

She closed her eyes, and lay silent for awhile. At length the priest, bending close to her ear, whispered, "Think, daughter, of the vows, which, by the memory of your mother, you have made to God!"

"I will remember them," murmured she, sadly.

And from this day she mended, until life and strength were restored to her even as before. She thought of her vow, and made no resistance to the will of Heaven; but she hoped for death, and awaited her three months.

Sustained by these hopes, she recovered. But her heart was wounded past all cure; gone were her smiles and her songs. Quietly, sadly, and solemnly glided away the new life to which she had been born through death.

The first day on which she felt able to leave her room, she sent to crave an audience with her father. She had been told that during her delirium, he had often visited her chamber; but, since her convalescence, he had not sent so much as an inquiry after her health.

He did not, however, deny the interview she sought. He awaited his daughter, said the messenger, in his own apartments.

The princess shuddered, and a deadly faintness came over her.

"My God! my God! will I ever be able to go through this bitter hour? Must I, indeed, look upon him who"—

She closed her eyes to shut out the horrid remembrance. Then, gathering all her strength for the trial, she rose to seek her father, and make one last request of him.

With her head thrown proudly back, and her dark eyes flashing with resolve, she entered his cabinet.

The Duke was entirely alone. He had dismissed his attendants, and now stood in the centre of the room awaiting his daughter in gloomy silence. His cold, stern features had grown more repulsive than ever to the unhappy girl; his piercing eyes more revengeful; his thin, pale lips more cruel. He seemed to her a pitiless stranger, and she could not advance to meet him. Powerless and faint, she stood at the door; all her strength gone.

A few moments of anguish went by, and then the Duke, extending his hand, said, in a tone of command, "come hither, Isabella."

She stepped forward, and almost touched his hand, when, shuddering, her arm dropped heavily down, and, forgetting all caution, she murmured in tones of deepest agony, "I cannot! I cannot!"

The Duke's eyes shot fire, as he, too, dropped his extended hand, and deep, angry folds wrinkled his forehead.

"Why have you desired this interview?" asked he.

"I have a request to prefer, my father," replied Isabella.

He bent his head. "Speak," said he.

"I come to entreat of my father the permission to take the veil."

"And wherefore, I should like to know?" said the Duke, carelessly.

"That I may dedicate my few remaining days to the service of the Lord."

"Girlish folly!" said he, with a contemptuous laugh, while he paced up and down the room.

Isabella made no reply, but stood awaiting a more direct answer to her petition. Suddenly he came up to her and spoke:

"I cannot grant your request," said he. "I have other plans for you. The grandchild of the King of Spain cannot be permitted to die a penitent in a cloister; if she has atonement to make for crime, let her make it, not under the serge of the nun, but under the purple of the Empress."

"I have no ambition," said Isabella, trembling. "Allow me, I entreat you, to enter a convent."

"I repeat that I have other plans for you. I, too, have no ambition for *you*," said the father, coldly, "but I am ambitious for my house, and through you I shall attain my end. One of the greatest monarchs of Europe has sought your hand for the heir of her throne, and I have resolved that you shall become his wife."

"Fate will refuse it to him—Fate, more merciful than my father. I have but a few weeks to live—before a month has elapsed I shall be in my grave."

"Go there, if it pleases you," cried the Duke, "but die with royal robes about you. You shall not die a nun."

"No one on earth, my father, has a right to detain me. If your highness refuse your consent, I will fly to a convent without your permission. And princely though you be, you shall not drag from the altar the bride of the Lord."

"Ah, you rebel against my authority!" cried the Duke, with a look that sent a deadly pang to the heart of his daughter. "Know, that I have power to judge you for such treason, and lay your defiant head upon the block!"

"I do not fear death," replied Isabella; "I await it with impatience."

"Ah! you are possessed with a lovesick desire to die! But hear what I have to say, and mark it well. I will relate to you an affair that took place—while you were ill. The only son of one of the noblest families in Parma, the pride of his race, and the idol of his parents, conceived a plot against my house, whose treason was equal to [illegible] his [illegible]; my own eyes and my own ears [illegible] his guilt. He was an conspirator; he had deserved to die on the scaffold. But I had pity on his family, and spared them the disgrace of a public execution. I took his life secretly, and his parents are spared the shame of knowing how he died. Shall I tell you the name of this dead traitor?"

Isabella raised her hand, and parting her blanched lips, she said hoarsely, "No, no! in mercy, no!"

"Very well, then I proceed. This traitor, whom I judged, and to whom I dealt his death-stab, had an accomplice. Do you listen?"

Like a broken lily, Isabella's head sank down upon her breast.

"Ah! you listen. The accomplice is placed in a position which makes it inexpedient for me to punish her in her own person. But should she thwart me, should she not fully and cheerfully comply with my demands upon her loyalty, I will see that she suffers more than death in the family of her accomplice. I shall publish the guilt of the dead criminal to the whole world; I will disgrace and dishonor his whole race, and his young sister, with her parents, shall be driven penniless from my realms, to beg or starve in a strange land."

"Father!" cried the wretched girl, while her every limb quivered with the torture he inflicted, "I am ready to do your will. I will marry whom you choose, and so long as God condemns me to earth, I will obey you in all things. But you shall promise me on your princely honor to shield from all shame or harm the family of—of—the deceased; to befriend his sister, and if she should ever wish to marry, to honor and favor her choice. Promise me this, and as long as I live I submit to your will."

"I promise, on my honor, to do all this, and to forget for their sakes the crime of their son."

"I promise, also, on my sacred honor, to accept the husband you have chosen for me. But I will not suffer long, for my life is almost spent."

The Duke shrugged his shoulder.

"Your Highness," continued his daughter, "will inform me on what day I am to be affianced. I await your commands, and beg your Highness' permission to withdraw to my apartments."

"Have you nothing more to say to your father, Isabella?" asked he in a faltering voice.

"Nothing more to say to your royal Highness." She courtesied deeply, and, without a glance at her father, left the room.

The Duke looked after her with an expression of sorrow. "I have lost her forever!" said he. "When I struck him, I pierced her heart also. Well, so let it be! Better a dead child than a dishonored house!"

He then rang a little golden bell, and ordered preparations to be made for another grand hunt on the morrow.

Isabella accepted her destiny nobly. She resolved to fulfill her promises strictly; but she hoped that God would be satisfied with the sacrifice, and release her before the day of her nuptials.

Finally came the day on which, for the third time, she had hoped to die. She felt a solemn joy steal over her heart, and she desired her maids of honor to deck her in bridal white. Her dark hair was wreathed with orange-blossoms, and in her bosom she wore an orange-bud. She was lovely beyond expression, and her attendants whispered among themselves, though Isabella neither saw nor heard them. She who waited death took no heed of what was going on around her in the palace.

And yet her stake in that palace was great. On the day before the embassy had arrived, which was to change her fate, and open to her a new life at the court of the Austrian Empress.

The Duke had received his guests with royal courtesy. But he had besought the Count to postpone his interview with the Princess until the morrow; for with cruel mockery of his child's sorrow, Philip of Parma had contrived that the day on which she had hoped to meet her dead lover, should be the day of her betrothal to the Archduke of Austria.

Isabella was the only person in the palace who had not heard of the arrival. She had withdrawn into her private cabinet, and there she counted every pulsation of her heart. She dared not hope to die a natural death; she was looking forward to some accident that was to release her from life; something direct from the hand of God she thought would, on that day, make good the prophecy of her lover.

She hoped, watched, prayed. She was startled from her solitude by a knocking at the door, and her father's voice called for admission.

The Princess, obedient to her promise, rose and opened the door. Her father surveyed her with a smile of derision. "You have done well," said he, "to deck yourself as a bride; not as the brige of Death, but as the affianced wife of the living lover who will one day make you Empress of Austria. His ambassador awaits us now in the great hall of state. Follow me into the next room, where your maids of honor are assembled to attend you. Mark me, Isabella! When we arrive in the hall, the ambassador will advance, and in terms befitting the honor conferred, he will request your acceptance of the archduke's hand. I leave it to your tact and discretion to answer him as becomes the Princess of a great and royal house."

"And will your highness perform your promise to me?" asked Isabella calmly. "Shall his parents live secure in possession of their noble name and estates; and shall his sister be the special object of your highness' protection and favor?"

"I will do all this, provided you give me satisfaction as relates to your marriage."

Isabella bowed. "Then I am ready to accompany your royal highness to the hall of state, and to accept with courtesy the offer of the Austrian Ambassador."

Forth went the beautiful martyr and her train through the gorgeous apartments of the palace, until they reached the hall of the throne.

In the centre of the hall the Duke left his daughter and her attendants, while he mounted the throne and took his seat upon the ducal chair.

And now advanced Count Bathiany. With all the fervor which her matchless beauty inspired, he begged of the Princess her fair hand for his future sovereign, the Archduke of Austria. As the Count ceased, every eye turned toward the infanta. She had listened with calm dignity to the words of the Ambassador, and her large, melancholy eyes had been riveted upon his face while he delivered his errand. There was a pause—a few moments were needed by that broken heart to hush its moanings, and bare itself for the sacrifice. The brow of the Duke darkened, and he was about to interpose, when he saw his daughter bow her head. Then she spoke, and every one bent forward to listen to the silvery tone of her voice.

"I feel deeply honored," said she, "by the preference of her Imperial Majesty of Austria; an alliance with her eldest son is above my deserts; but since it is their desire, I accept the great honor conferred upon me. I regret, however, that their majesties should have directed their choice toward me; for I am convinced that I shall not live long enough to fulfill the destiny to which this marriage calls me."*

When at last the ceremonies of this day of agony were ended; when the infanta had dismissed her ladies of honor, and was once more alone—alone with God and with the past, she threw herself upon her couch, and, with her hands meekly folded across her breast, she lay, looking up, far beyond the palace dome to heaven.

There she prayed until midnight, and when the clock had told the hour, she arose to the new life that awaited her, with its new promises, new expectations, new ties—but no new hopes.

"Heavenly Father," exclaimed she, "it has begun, and I will bear it to the bitter end! I am now the betrothed, and soon will be the wife of another. If I have sinned in my consent to marry one whom I can never love, pardon me, O Lord! and hear me vow that I will faithfully fulfill my duty toward him. I am the affianced of another! Farewell, my beloved, farewell for three long years!"

IV.

THE DREAM OF LOVE.

The wedding festival was over, and Vienna was resting from the fatigue of the brilliant entertainments by which the marriage of the Archduke had been followed, both in court and city. And indeed the rejoicings had been conducted with imperial magnificence. For eight days, the people of Vienna, without respect to rank, had been admitted to the palace, to witness the court festivities; while in the city and at Schonbrunn nightly balls were given at the expense of the empress, where the happy Viennese danced and feasted to their hearts' content.

They had returned the bounty of their sovereign by erecting triumphal arches, strewing the ground with flowers, and rending the air with shouts, whenever the young Archduchess had appeared in the streets.

The great *maestro* Gluck had composed an opera for the occasion; and when, on the night of its representation, the Empress made her appearance in the imperial *loge*, followed by the Archduke and his bride, the enthusiasm of the people was so great that Gluck waited a quarter of an hour, baton in hand, before he could begin his overture.

But now the jubilee was over, the shouts were hushed, the people had returned to their accustomed routine of life, and the exchequer of the Empress was minus—one million of florins.

The court had withdrawn to the Palace of Schönbrunn, there to enjoy in privacy the last golden days of autumn, as well as to afford to the newly-married pair a taste of that retirement so congenial to lovers.

Maria Theresa, always munificent, had devoted [illegible] of the palace to the exclusive use of the young [illegible]; and her apartments were fitted up with the degree of splendor [illegible] giant mirrors, gilded furniture, costly Turkey carpets and exquisite paintings, adorned this princely home; and as the Princess was known to be skilled both as a painter and musician, one room was fitted up for her as a studio and another as a music-hall.

From the music-room a glass door led to a balcony filled with rare and beautiful flowers. This balcony overlooked the park, and beyond was seen the city, made lovely by the soft gray veil of distance, which lends such beauty to a landscape.

On this perfumed balcony sat the youthful pair. Isabella reclined in her arm-chair; and at her feet on a low ottoman sat Joseph, looking up into her face, his eyes beaming with happiness. It was a lovely sight—that of these two young creatures, who, in the sweet, still evening, sat together, unveiling to one another the secrets of two blameless hearts, and forgetting rank, station and the world, were tasting the pure joys of happily wedded love.

The evening breeze whispered Nature's soft low greeting to them both; and through the myrtle branches that, hanging over the balcony, clustered around Isabella's head, the setting sun flung showers of gold that lit up her face with the glory of an angel. Bright as an angel seemed she to her husband, who, sitting at her feet, gazed enraptured upon her. How graceful he thought the contour of her oval face; how rich the scarlet of her lovely mouth; what noble thoughts were written on her pale and lofty brow, and how glossy were the masses of her raven-black hair! And those wondrous eyes! Dark and light, lustrous and dim, at one moment they flashed with intellect, at another they glistened with unshed tears. Her form, too, was slender and graceful, for Nature had denied her nothing; and the charm of her appearance (above all, to an eye weary of splendor) was made complete by the vapory muslin dress that fell around her perfect figure like a silver-white cloud. The only ornament that flecked its snow was a bunch of pink roses, which the archduke with his own hand had culled for his wife that morning. She wore them in her bosom, and they were the crowning beauty of that simple, elegant dress.

Isabella's head rested among the myrtle-branches; her eyes were fixed upon the heavens, with a look of ineffable sadness, and gradually the smile had died from her lips. Her countenance contrasted singularly with that of the archduke. Since his marriage, he had grown handsomer than ever; and from his bright expressive face beamed the silent eloquence of a young and joyful existence.

In his joy he did not see the painful shadows that were darkening his wife's pale beauty. For a while, a deep stillness was about them. Flooded by the gold of the setting sun, lay the park at their feet; further off glimmered the domes of St. Stephen at Vienna, and faint over the evening air came the soothing tones of the vesper-bell.

"How beautiful is the world!" said Joseph, at length; and, at the sound of his voice, suddenly breaking the stillness that had been so congenial to her reveries, Isabella started. A slight shiver ran through her frame, and her eyes unwillingly came back to earth. He did not see it. "Oh, how lovely is life, my Isabella, now that the music of thy heart replies to mine! Never has earth seemed to me so full of beauty, as it does now that I call thee wife."

Isabella laid her soft hand upon her husband's head and looked at him for a while. At length she stifled a sigh and said, "Are you then happy, my husband?"

He drew down the little hand that was resting on his blonde curls and kissed it fervently. "A boon, my beloved. When we are alone, let us banish Spanish formality from our intercourse. Be the future Empress before the world, but to me be my wife, and call me 'thou.'"

"I will," replied she, blushing; "and I repeat the question, art thou happy, my husband?"

"I will tell thee, dearest. There seems within me such a flood of melody seeking voice that sometimes, for very ecstacy, I feel as if I must shout aloud all the pent-up joy that other men have frittered away from boyhood and I have garnered up for this hour. Again I feel intoxicated with happiness, and fear that I am dreaming. I tremble lest some rude hand awake me, and I look around for proof of my sober, waking bliss. I find it, and then breaks forth my soul in hosannas to God. And when, mingling among men, I see a face that looks sad or pale, I feel such sympathy for him who is less happy than I that I make vows, when I am Emperor, to heal all sorrow and wipe away all tears. Then come great and noble aspirations, and I long to give back to my people the blessings with which they greeted thee, my own Isabella. This is not one feeling, but the meeting of many. Is it happiness, dearest?"

"I cannot tell," replied she; "for happiness is a thing so heavenly in its nature, that one hardly dares to give it a name, lest it take flight and soar back to its home above the skies. Let us not press it too closely, lest we seek it and it be gone."

"We shall do as it pleases thee," said Joseph, snatching her two hands and pressing them to his heart. "I know that when thou art by, Happiness is here, and she cannot go back to heaven, unless she take thee too." And again he looked at his wife, as if he would fain have blended their dual being into one.

"I wish to make thee a confession, Isabella," resumed he. "It is a great crime, dearest, but thou wilt give me absolution, I know. As I look back I can scarce believe it myself, but—hear. When the Empress gave me thy miniature, beautiful though it was, I gave my consent to marry, but my heart was untouched. When Count Bathiany departed on his mission I prayed that every obstacle might encumber his advance; and oh, my beloved! when I heard that thou wert coming, I almost wished thee buried under Alpine avalanches. When I was told of thy arrival I longed to fly away from Vienna, from rank and royalty, to some far country, some secluded spot, where no reasons of state policy would force me to give my hand to an unknown bride. Was I not a barbarian, sweetest, was I not an arch-traitor?"

"No, thou wert only a boy-prince, writhing under the heavy load of thy royalty."

"No, I was a criminal; but oh, how I have expiated my sin! When I saw thee my heart leaped into life; and now it trembles lest thou love not *me*! But thou wilt love me, wilt thou not? thou who hast made me so happy that I wish I had a hundred hearts; for one is not enough to contain the love I feel for thee!"*

Isabella was gazing at him with a melancholy smile. "Dreamer," said she, in a low trembling tone that sounded to Joseph like heavenly music—"dreamer! the heart that through God's goodness is filled with love is of itself supernaturally magnified; for love is a revelation from heaven."

"Sweet priestess of love! how truly thou art the interpreter of our passion! For it is ours, my Isabella, is it not? It is *our* love of which we speak, not *mine* alone. I have confessed to thee; now do the same by me. Tell me, my wife, didst thou hate the man to whom thy passive hand was given, without one thought of thee or of thy heart's predilection?"

How little he guessed the torture he inflicted! He looked into her eyes with such trusting faith, with such calm security of happiness that her sweet face beamed with tender pity, while her cheeks deepened into scarlet blushes, as she listened to his passionate declarations of love. Poor Isabella!

"No," said she, "no, I never hated thee, Joseph. I had already heard enough to feel esteem for my future husband; and, therefore, I did not hate, I pitied him."

"Pity him, my own, and wherefore?"

"Because without consulting his heart, he was affianced to an unknown girl, unworthy to be the partner of his brilliant destiny. Poor Isabella of Parma was never made to be an empress, Joseph."

"She was, she was! She is fit to be empress of the world, for all poetry, all goodness, all intellect and beauty look out from the depths of her lustrous eyes. Oh, look upon me, star of my life, and promise to guide me ever with thy holy light!"

So saying, he took her in his arms, and pressed her to his tender, manly heart.

"Promise me, beloved," whispered he, "promise never to leave me."

"I promise," said the pale wife, "never to forsake thee, until God calls me hence to—"

"Oh!" interrupted Joseph, "may that hour never strike till I be in heaven to receive thee; for love is selfish, Isabella, and my daily prayer is now, that thy dear hand may close my eyes."

"God will not hear that prayer, Joseph," replied Isabella; and as she spoke, her head sank upon his shoulder, and her long hair fell from its fastening, and, like a heavy mourning-veil, shrouded them both. Her husband held her close to his heart, and as he kissed her, she felt his tears drop upon her cheek.

"I do not know," said he, "why it is, but I feel sometimes as if a tempest were gathering above my head. And yet, the heavens are cloudless, the sun has set; and see, the moon rises, looking in her pale beauty, even as thou dost, my love. She has borrowed loveliness from thee tonight, for surely, she was never so fair before. But all seems lovely when thou art near, and, I think, that, perchance—thou lovest me. Tell me, Isabella, tell me, dearest, that thou dost love me."

She raised her head, and met his passionate gaze with a look so sad that his heart grew cold with apprehension. Then her eyes turned heavenward, and her lips moved. He knew that she was praying. But why, at such a moment?

"Tell me the truth!" cried he, vehemently—"tell me the truth!"

"I cannot answer thee in words," murmured [illegible]; "but thou shalt have music—love's own interpreter. Come, let us go into the music-room."

And, [illegible] as a fairy, she tripped before, opening [illegible] the door, though he strove to prevent her.

"No, this is my temple, and my hands unclose the doors," said she, once more self-possessed.

Her husband followed her, enchanted. She looked around at the various instruments, and struck a few chords on the piano.

"No. This is too earthly. My own favorite instrument shall speak for me."

So saying, she opened a case that lay on the table, and took from it a violin.

"This," said she to her husband, "is the violin that came with me from Italy."

"How, Isabella," exclaimed he, "dost thou play on my favorite instrument?"

"The violin to me, is dear above all instruments," replied she; "it alone has tones that respond to those of the human heart."*

With indescribable grace she raised the violin to her shoulder, and began to play. At first her chords were light and airy as the sounds from an Æolian harp; then the melody swelled until it broke into a gush of harmony that vibrated through every chord of the Archduke's beating heart. As he stood breathless and entranced, she seemed to him like that picture, by Fiesole, of the angel that comforts the dying. This picture had always been, above all others, the Archduke's favorite, and now it stood embodied before him, a living, breathing divinity.

The music died away to his ear, though still she played; but now it seemed to stream from her eyes, that shone like luminous stars, and flow from her softly-moving lips, that whispered to the spirits which, now low, now loud, laughed, sighed, or sobbed out their responses from the magic violin.

Isabella was no longer a woman and his wife. She was a glorified spirit; and now he trembled lest his angel should vanish, and leave him nothing but the memory of a heavenly vision. His eyes filled with tears; a convulsive sigh broke from his breast, and, burying his face in his hands, he sank down upon the sofa.

A light shudder ran through Isabella's frame; her eyes, which had wandered far, far beyond the portals that shut us out from heaven, looked wildly around. Her husband's sigh had awakened her from a blissful dream, and once more her weary heart sank desolate to the earth. But with an expression of tenderest pity she turned toward him and smiled. Then her music changed; it pealed out in rich harmony, fit for mortal ears. She saw her complete mastery over the Archduke's soul; his eyes grew bright and joyful once more, and from his countenance beamed the light of perfect contentment.

"Our *epithalamium*!" exclaimed he, overjoyed, and no longer able to control his exultation, he darted from his seat, and clasped the dear musician in his arms.

"I thank thee, my Isabella," said he, with a voice that trembled with excess of happiness. "[illegible] this is the voice of love: thou hast answered me with our wedding-song. In this melody is drowned every bitter remembrance of my life; the discords of the past have melted into richest harmony—for thou returnest my love. A thousand times I thank thee; this hour is sacred to me forever."

"Thou hast said that thou lovest me," continued the happy husband, "and now I feel the power and strength of a god. I am ready for the battle of life."

"But I think that I saw the god weep. Poor mortal friend, gods shed no tears—tears are the baptism of humanity."

"Oh, gods must weep for joy, Isabella, else they could not feel its perfection!"

"May Heaven grant that thou weep no other tears!" said the wife, solemnly. "But hear," continued she, raising her little hand, "the palace clock strikes eight, and we promised her majesty to spend this evening with the imperial family circle. We must be punctual, and I have scarcely time to dress."

"Why, wilt thou change that sweet simple dress? Art thou not always the pride of the court? Come—thy muslin and roses will shame all the silk and jewels of my sisters. Come!"

She laid her hand gently upon the arm that drew her forward, and courtesied before him with mock ceremony.

"My lord and husband," said she, laughing "although your imperial highness has banished Madame Etiquette from our balcony, remember that she stands grimly awaiting us by yonder door, and we must take her with us into the presence of our august empress. Madame Etiquette would never permit me to pass in this simple dress. She would order me indignantly from her sight, and your highness also. Go, therefore, and don your richest Spanish habit. In fifteen minutes I await your highness here."

She made another deep courtesy. The archduke, taking up the jest, approached her, and, kissing her hand, replied:

"I obey your imperial highness, as your loyal husband and loving subject. I shall deck myself with stars and orders; and in princely splendor I shall return, as becomes the spouse of the arch-duchess of Austria. Your highness' obedient servant."

And in true Spanish fashion, he bent his knee, and kissed the hem of her robe. Backing out of her presence, he bowed again as he reached the door, but catching her laughing eyes, he suddenly dashed right over Madame Etiquette, and, catching his wife in his arms, he gave her a last and a right burgher-like kiss. The archduke was very happy, and the archduchess—well! one day God will reward her!

As the door closed, the expression of her face changed. The smile died from her lips, and her eyes were dim with tears.

"Poor boy!" murmured she, "he loves me, and I—I suffer him to believe that I return his love, while— But I am right," said the devoted girl, and she clasped her hands convulsively together.

"O my Saviour!" cried she, "in mercy give me grace while I live to be true to the vows that before thine altar I have sworn to the Archduke of Austria! It were cruel in me to wound his noble heart—cruel to awake him from his dream of love! Let him at least be happy while I live, and Lord give me strength that I faint not under my burden!"

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN THE TIMES OF NEXT SUNDAY MORNING.]

FASHION AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

From Mrs. Muhlbach's Joseph II. and His Court.

The hour for the Queen's toilette was one of ravishment to Mme. de Noailles, for it was a daily glorification of that etiquette which she worshipped, and which Marie Antoinette abhorred. In that hour its chains were on her hands and feet. She could neither breathe, speak nor move but within the narrow limits of its weary exactions.

The Queen's toilette, then, was Mme. de Noailles' triumph; and she always made her appearance in the dressing-room with an air of supreme satisfaction.

The first lady of honor poured the water into the golden basin, and Marie Antoinette, who at least had the privilege of washing her own hands, stood patiently waiting until the towel had been passed by a lady of the bedchamber to the same lady of honor who had poured out the water. The latter, on one knee, gave the towel, and the Queen wiped her hands.

The second act of the royal toilette began at the solemn moment when the Queen changed her richly-embroidered night chemise for the simpler one she wore during the day. This changing of garments was a sublime ceremonial, not only in the Queen's dressing-room, but also in that of the King. At the King's great levee none but a prince of the blood had the right to reach him his shirt. At the lesser levee the nobleman whom the King wished to honor was called upon to fill this high office; and the enviable mortal thus honored remained near the King's person for the whole day; was entitled to dine at the royal table, and had a seat in the King's hunting wagon.

Now, at the toilette of the Queen the ceremonial was different; and, as in all such matters, more onerous for the woman than the man. The honor of presenting the chemise devolved upon the lady present whose rank was the highest.

On the particular day to which we allude it was the privilege of Madame de Noailles. Marie Antoinette had allowed her night-dress to slip from her shoulders, and stood, bare to the waist, awaiting the pleasure of her mistress of ceremonies. She crossed her beautiful arms and bent her head, in readiness to receive the chemise, which the lady of the bedchamber was in the act of passing to Madame de Noailles.

At this moment there was a knock at the door, and the Duchess of Orleans entered the room. A triumphant smile lit up the face of Madame Etiquette, for now the ceremony would be prolonged. It was no longer her duty, it was that of the Duchess, to wait upon the Queen. But the proud Countess de Noailles could not condescend to pass the garment to the Duchess. That was the duty of the aforesaid lady of the bedchamber. The mistress of ceremonies motioned her to approach and the Duchess began to draw off her gloves.

Meanwhile, Marie Antoinette, with folded arms, stood beautiful as one of Dian's nymphs, but very uncomfortable in her beauty; for she was beginning to grow chilly, and her teeth chattered. At last the preparations were made, and the Duchess advanced with the coveted garment.

Suddenly she stopped and stood perfectly still. She had heard the voice of "Madame," the Countess of Providence, and it would have been an unpardonable sin for the Duchess of Orleans to deprive a princess of the blood of handing the chemise to the Queen.

The door opened and the sister-in-law of Marie Antoinette came in. The Duchess retreated—Mme. de Noailles approached slowly and relieved her of the chemise, and with unflinching deliberation, and again gave it into the hands of the lady of the bedchamber.

And there stood the Queen, shivering and waiting. Scarlet with shame and anger, though trembling from head to foot, she murmured resentful words against her tormentors. The princess saw it all, and hastened to her relief. Without stopping to remove her gloves, she took the chemise, and advancing in great haste to throw it over the Queen's head, she struck against her high *toupêt* and disarranged the head-dress.

"Oh, my dear sister," said the Queen, laughing, "my hair will have to be dressed anew."

Mme. de Noailles drew down her eyebrows, as she was accustomed to do when irritated by indecorum, and motioned to the second lady of the bedchamber to put on the Queen's shoes. The royal toilette now went on more smoothly, and was completed according to form. This done, it became the duty of the unfortunate victim to pass into her reception-room, attended by her ladies. Mme. de Noailles had opened the door and stood before it like a second cerberus waiting for her prey to pass within, when the Queen, still laughing at her disordered *coiffure*, threw herself into a chair before her *cheval*-glass, and said:

"I hope, Madame, that etiquette does not require of the Queen of France to appear before her court with dishevelled hair. If I may be permitted to express a preference in the matter, I would like to have my hair in order."

Mme. de Noailles closed the door, and turned stiffly to the first lady of the bedchamber.

"Oh, no," said Marie Antoinette, "I will not trouble my good Madame de Campan to-day. Did my secretary fetch the hair-dresser from Paris?"

"Yes, your majesty," said a lady in waiting, "the hair-dresser is in the outer-room."

"Go and call him, De Campan. And now, ladies," said Marie Antoinette to the princesses, "you shall see one of the demi-gods. Leonard is called in the world of fashion *le dieu des coiffures*."

"Leonard!" exclaimed Madame de Noailles. "And has your Majesty then forgotten that the Queen is not permitted to be waited on by any but womanly hands?"

"The Queen not permitted!" echoed Marie Antoinette, proudly. "We shall see whether the Queen of France asks permission of her subjects to enjoy a male or female hair-dresser!"

The door opened, and the discussion was stopped by the entrance of Madame de Campan with Leonard.

"Now, ladies," continued the Queen, "be so good as to await me in the reception-room." As she saw that the prim lips of De Noailles were about to be opened, she added: "The mistress of ceremonies and the ladies of the bedchamber will remain."

Leonard's skillful hands were soon at work, loosening the Queen's hair; and it glistened, as it fell, like glimmering gold. He surveyed it with such looks of enthusiasm as a statuary might bestow upon the spotless block of marble, whence he will fashion, ere long, the statue of a goddess.

Marie Antoinette, from the mirror, saw his complacent face, and smiled. "What style do you intend to adopt for me?" asked she.

"The *coiffure à la Marie Antoinette*," said Leonard.

"I have never seen it."

Here Leonard sank the subject and became the *artiste*. His head went proudly back with a look of conscious power.

"Your majesty must not think me so barren of invention that I should deck the head of my Queen with a *coiffure* that has been seen before by mortal eyes."

"Then you are about to invent a *coiffure*?"

"If it please your majesty—if your majesty will condescend to leave its fashion to the inspiration of my genius."

"Follow your inspiration by all means," said the queen, highly amused, and Leonard began his work. A long, solemn pause ensued, and all eyes were strained to see the result. He combed the Queen's hair over a trellis of fine wire, then he introduced two down cushions, which he had brought in his bandbox, and after he had built him a tower of a foot high he took a long breath and surveyed the structure. Then he glanced at the toilet-table, where lay a mass of flowers, feathers and laces, which Bertin had left.

"May I be allowed to select from these?" asked he.

The Queen nodded, and Leonard chose a bunch of white ostrich feathers, which he prepared to place in her head.

"Feathers!" cried Marie Antoinette. "You surely are not going to put feathers in my hair!"

"Pardon me, your majesty," said Leonard, with an air of supreme wisdom, "if I beg you to allow me to complete my *coiffure*, before you decide upon its merits." And he went to work to fasten the feathers in his tower.

"This is really becoming," said the Queen, not reflecting that her beautiful face with its lofty brow and exquisite contour could bear any abomination with which Leonard chose to invest it.

"I adopt the feathers," said she, "and allow you to call the *coiffure* after me. Poor ostriches, they will not thank me! From this day you are in my service, Monsieur Leonard, and my steward will assign you your apartments."

Leonard bowed with the dignity of an artist who feels that in the favor of his sovereign he receives his merited reward.

"Come every morning at this hour, and every evening at 7 o'clock," said Marie Antoinette. "Meanwhile, you are at liberty to dress the hair of as many ladies as you choose."

"Pardon me, your majesty," interposed Mme. de Noailles. "An old immutable regulation of the French court forbids any person employed by the royal family to serve a subject; and the coiffure of the Queen cannot be allowed to dress the hair of any lady in France."

"Nevertheless, I give him permission to dress as many heads as he pleases, when he is not in attendance upon myself. What is the use of a man's taste and talent, if it is all to be wasted on one monotonous employment? Let Monsieur Leonard exercise his ingenuity upon different styles of women, that he may have scope for his imagination."

The mistress of ceremonies sighed, and opened the door. Marie Antoinette approached it gayly, for she was all anxiety to test the effect of her coiffure upon the ladies in waiting.

A murmur of surprise and admiration was heard among the ladies, when the Queen appeared in the reception-room. The Countess of Provence could scarcely contain her discontent as she surveyed the magnificent costume of her beautiful sister-in-law.

For a few moments the Queen enjoyed the pleasure of being sincerely admired. Then, advancing to the Princess, she took her hand and said: "Oblige me, my dear, by dining with the King and myself *en famille*. Let us have a social meal together to-day."

"Certainly, your majesty, I will do so with pleasure; but what you are pleased to call a family dinner will lose all its charm through the curiosity of your majesty's admirers, who come from Paris, from Versailles, and from all the ends of the earth, to look at the royal family taking their dinner."

"Not at all," said the Queen eagerly. "I look upon this daily exhibition as a tyrannical custom, which must be abolished. It is too hard that we cannot have our meals in private, but must be gazed at like animals, and denied the privilege of confidential intercourse. I have submitted to be stared at for four years, but the Queen is not to be ruled as the Dauphiness has been. We shall dine to-day *en famille*, and from this time the public have access to our dining-room no more."

"That is delightful news," answered the Princess, "but I pity the good people who are coming in expectation of seeing your majesty at table."

"They will return to their homes," said the Queen, slightly raising her shoulders, "and when they reflect coolly on the subject, they will certainly not think less of me because I prefer to live like the rest of the world. I believe that if we desire popularity with the people, we must show them that we have feeling hearts like themselves, and it is by such means that I hope to gain the love of the French nation."

The Princess was secretly vexed at the honesty and purity of the Queen's motives, but she forced a smile, and replied: "You have already succeeded in doing so, for the French people adore you; and if they could only see you to-day in that *piquant* head-dress, they would verify the saying of the Mayor of Paris: 'Your Majesty beholds in us a hundred thousand lovers.'"

Marie Antoinette laughed. "Quite a respectable army," said she, slightly blushing, "but to complete its worth it must be commanded by the King. How surprised he will be to see us dining in private!"

"His Majesty has not been consulted?"

"It is a surprise which I have in store for him. He has often bewailed this stupid custom, but dared not complain, for fear of remarks. I am less timid than he, and I am about to give you a proof of the same."

"Madame de Noailles," added she, aloud, "inform the ushers that while the Royal family are at dinner no strangers will be admitted to the dining-room. The privilege of entrance shall cease from to-day."

The Countess had been awaiting her opportunity to speak.

"Your Majesty," said she, with an expression of painful anxiety, "I entreat of you not to revoke that privilege! Believe me when I tell you that it is dangerous to interfere with customs which are so old that the people have grown to look upon them as rights. Ever since the days of FRANCIS I. the Royal family has dined in public, and every decently-clad person has enjoyed the privilege of entering the banquet-room. Moreover, allow me to observe to your Majesty that this public meal is an express ceremony of the French Court, and it is indispensable to its dignity."

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*Caroline Pichler Memoirs of My Life. Part I, page 13.

* The infanta's own words: as veritably historical as is this whole relation of her death-prophecy and its unhappy fulfillment. See Wraxall's "Memoirs of the Courts," &c., and Caroline Pichler.

* These are his own words. Caracciolo, "Life of Joseph II."

* The Infanta, who played on several instruments, excelled on the violin.—Wraxall, vol. ii., page 394.

"Etiquette, Madame," replied MARIE ANTOINETTE, "is not made for Sovereigns, but regulated by them. You speak of the people's rights; allow me to claim something for mine. It has ever been the habit of kings and queens to give commands, not to receive them. Let me, therefore, advise you to strike out from your code of etiquette the rule which obliges us to dine in public, and to insert in its stead the following: 'On days of festivals or of public rejoicing, the people will be admitted to the King's dining-room.' And now, sister, let us take a turn in the park."

So saying, the Queen took the arm of the Princess, and, followed by the ladies in waiting, they went out upon the terrace. Madame DE NOAILLES remained behind in the large, empty reception-room. Her face was pale and troubled, and she leaned despondently against the high back of an armchair near that from which the Queen had just risen.

"Royalty totters on its throne!" murmured she in a low voice. "This woman's bold hand is shaking the pillars of her own temple, and when it falls it will bury both King and Queen under its fragments. She laughs at etiquette as ridiculous despotism; she does not know that it is the halo that renders her sacred in the eyes of the people. I see the tempest lowering," continued the mistress of ceremonies, after a thoughtful pause. "The Queen is surrounded by the enemies whom she defies, and those who would be her friends she alienates by her haughtiness. In the innocence of her thoughtless heart, what unhappy precedents has she established this day? They are the dragon's teeth that will grow armed men to destroy their sower. She despises conventionalities and braves old customs. She does not know how dearly she will pay for her milliner, her hair-dresser, and her dinners in private! I have done my duty. I have warned and remonstrated, and will continue to do so as long as my patience and honor can endure the humiliations to which I am exposed—but no longer! By the Heaven that hears me—no longer!"

The Countess was right. The apparently trifling incidents of the day were fraught with mournful consequences to the Queen. Heretofore she had been remarked for her simplicity of dress; from the introduction of BERTIN and LEONARD into her household she dressed with rare magnificence. Not only the ladies of the Court, but those of the city, followed her extravagance at a distance. They must wear the same jewels, the same flowers, the same costly silks and laces. Ostrich feathers became the rage, and they were soon so scarce that fabulous prices were paid to import them for the use of the Frenchwomen.

The *trousseau* of a young beauty became as important as her dowry. Mothers and husbands sighed, and at last ended by abusing the Queen. It was she who had set the example of this wasteful luxury in dress; she who had bewitched all the women, so that they had gone mad for a feather or a flower. Strife was in every house. Parents were at variance with their children; marriages were broken off through the exactions of the brides; and on all sides the blame of everybody's domestic troubles fell upon the shoulders of the Queen.

HAYTI AND PRESIDENT GEFFRARD.—The following account of a visit paid to President GEFFRARD, of Hayti, is taken from a work just published, entitled *A Trip to the Tropics*. The author, the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, says:

After we had waited some time GEFFRARD came in. He was dressed in black, with white necktie, and began to talk immediately. His manners are charming, quite those of a polished French gentleman, and he is evidently more accustomed to speak than be spoken to. He is of about middle heighth, his figure rather spare, but well knit. The white wool is brushed back from a high but not broad forehead. His eyes are very black and quick in their expression, and the mouth and jaw seem to show decision and firmness. He has white blood, but is so dark that no one, unless practiced in the various shades by which the distinction of race are marked, would say so. He and his Government are quite looked upon as representing the colored, not the black class. He has been elected President for life, but I doubt if he will be in his present position many more years, unless aided by foreign power. They say here that SEWARD offered to send him a gunboat for protection. If so, it is in contradiction to the policy of Capt. WALKER, the commander of the Federal man-of-war the *De Soto*. This officer, it is almost known, had entered into correspondence with SALNAVE, who had held out hopes that, in case of assistance being given him, he would do his best to give the Americans a large island off the north coast of Hayti. We told the President we had come from Jacmel, and were going to leave by this day's steamer. "Messieurs," said he, "I am afraid you have had a rough journey, and over bad roads." We could, of course, not deny that the roads were bad, but praised the scenery, and the politeness of the people. He said, "Yes, they are a polite and good people. Great crimes are unknown: one never hears of a murder. A man may travel alone with large sums of money, and be perfectly secure. Arms are carried, not for defence or to hurt others but because it is the custom of the people. It originated in the number of wars in which they were engaged. Larceny and small offences are the only crimes." We told him of the town-school we had seen, and asked him if the education system was carried on under Government alone. "Yes, Messieurs; nearly all the schools are under Government. There are only a few that are *particulier*." ELLEY talked of the exertions of the President to further education. "Oh yes!" the President said, "but we are quite ashamed of the poverty of our institutions, when they are seen by foreigners. Remember that we had everything to do; that this is a new State, which we had to build from the ground." After much in the same strain, he said he wished we would come in another twenty years to see the progress they would make in that time. We spoke of the imperfections of schools even in England. "Yes; you are not so far advanced as they are in Switzerland. We have now 15,000 children in our schools, but most of them are in the towns, where are chiefly the colored men. We have schools also in the country, but there the children are so scattered, and there is such a distance to be traveled, that it makes teaching very difficult. In this *arrondissement* of Port-au-Prince we have one-tenth of the whole population of the republic," (this is put down at 28,000, which gives 280,000 as the total population.) Referring to the soldiers, he said there was no sickness to speak of among them, and that as there were no large barracks, they always lived in the neighborhood or in the town. We asked him about the laws against the settling of strangers, which made him speak a good deal on that subject. "Yes," he said, "we do not allow strangers to hold landed properties. Our laws are against it. They are not the class of people we want as immigrants. But several of your countrymen do occupy land; there is Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD, for instance, but others hold the title. Strangers are allowed to be *fermiers*, not proprietors. This is the difference, and the unwillingness to have foreigners is owing to political reasons. If they were allowed to have land as they liked, their influence might soon be dominant, and their presence might excite stern feelings of enmity, leading to war, that I am so anxious to avoid. You have the same laws in England against foreigners possessing land. I got the Chambers to strike out the word white in their laws, and substitute for it the word stranger. The animosity between the white and the black is much decreased here, and our people will receive and satisfy your demands with even greater alacrity than they will ours. This is especially the case with Englishmen, whose country was the first to acknowledge the equality of the human race, and to recognize that the color of the skin alone should not cause such a separation. I wish for fusion, not only of blood, but of sentiment." We spoke of the abolition of Slavery in America, and asked him about SEWARD. He said the Secretary had come to the palace to visit him, and seemed to suffer still much from his wound, in consequence of which it was difficult to hear him speak. "It was the case with me; my tongue is too large for my jaw. When I was young, I used to stamp my feet with rage at the difficulty I experienced in expressing myself." After staying about half an hour, he rose to take leave; but when out of the door, we were recalled with the exclamation, "*Ah, Messieurs, quelle impolitesse!*" and, on re-entering, he gave us some sherry, apologizing that the wine was not of the best, and again saying he hoped we would return twenty years hence—a long invitation, which we accepted. I wonder if the old President or we shall be alive at that time! He is as likely to be in England as we in Hayti. We left the island on board of one of the fine Glasgow transatlantic boats, which was taking out troops to Jamaica. We found the officers engaged in attempting to catch three large sharks that were swimming about under the stern; one was hooked, but got off almost immediately. The officers won't land, not expecting to find anything to their taste in a negro republic. "Haw—where have you been? Devilish long ride." "What's to be seen? Nothing, I'm sure, in such a d—d hole. Fancy a black republic! Haw—haw! I wouldn't land for anything. I always feel inclined to knock a nigger down when he's impudent; and what they must be when they're free, like that, I don't know," were some of the [illegible] remarks addressed to us. We remembered the courtesy and refinement of President GEFFRARD's conversation, and we made our own reflections. I forgot to say that GEFFRARD remarked, as if convinced of its truth, that the commerce of the Haytians and the quantity of goods exported were enormous for the size of the country and the number of people. This was almost the only subject on which he spoke with satisfaction of anything in the land he governs. It is a magnificent country, and one cannot help wishing it a happier and a more industrious future.

THE SACK OF ROME BY THE DUC DE BOURBON.—On the 30th of January, 1527, he marched out of Milan, with this army of hungry desperadoes. They directed their course to the opulent cities of Placenza, Bologna, and Florence, but the allied army made a rapid movement, and succeeded in covering those towns. But this rush of the allies northward left Rome exposed, and BOURBON pushed forward to sieze the advantage. It was time, for his lawless troops, disappointed in their expectation of plundering the cities mentioned, were growing furious, and it required all the authority of BOURBON to keep down the mutiny. Their hopes raised again by his promises, they rushed on in rapid march towards the Eternal City, where they were met by LANNOY, the Viceroy of Naples, who informed them that he besieged Rome, and compelled the Pope to make peace on condition that he prevented the troops of BOURBON approaching the city. At this declaration the clamour in the invading army became terrible. They refused to listen to LANNOY; they threatened to murder him, and called on BOURBON to lead them forward. BOURBON, who was now the sole commander, assured LANNOY that it was not possible for him to arrest the march of his troops, for he had no means of satisfying their demands but by the sacking of Rome. They marched on, and on the 5th of May they encamped in the fields of the Eternal City. BOURBON rode among them, exclaiming, "Behold yonder churches and palaces, the receptacles of the wealth of the Christian world. Repose yourselves tonight, and to-morrow all that affluence shall be your own!" With the first light of morning this wild and savage host was on foot, eager to seize the horded opulence of ages. A thick fog covered their approach, and they rushed to scale the walls with all the fury of a famishing and sanguinary host. But the walls were well manned, and on every side they were repelled and flung back with such slaughter that they began to waver and lose heart. BOURBON, perceiving the ominous impression, seized a scaling ladder, and planting it against the wall, began to mount, calling on his soldiers to follow his example. But a shot from an arquebuse struck him in the groin as he was ascending, and he fell into the ditch. Perceiving that his wound was mortal, he bade those about him to throw a cloak over him, to conceal his death, and to advance and avenge it. The death of their commander, however, could not be concealed. It flew like wildfire through the host, and, infuriated at the news, they rushed forward with dreadful shouts of "Bourbon, blood and slaughter!" On every side they clambered the walls like maniacs, fighting hand to hand for four hours, and seeing a thousand of their comrades fall around them. In the afternoon they were in entire possession of the suburbs, burst their way across the Sistine bridge, and were in the city. To describe the horrors that followed would be to reiterate the catalogue of every crime, cruelty and abomination that men perpetrate on such occasions. For five days the city was given up to the license and plunder of this demoniac soldiery. The savage and maddened vagabonds ran through the streets crying, "Blood! blood! Bourbon! Bourbon!" Every building, public and private, was burst open, and plundered and desecrated. Churches, palaces, private houses were stripped of everything valuable, and the miserable people were treated with every imaginable horror, insult and indignity. The Pope again escaped into the strong Castle of St. Angelo, but several of the cardinals and bishops fell into the merciless hands of the barbarian soldiers. All the writers of the time agree in the statement that the horror of this sacking of the capital of Christendom by a Christian army transcends everything of the kind in history. For months the city was in the hands of this terrible concourse of savages.—*From Cassell's Illustrated History of England.*

FOPS AND FOPPISHNESS.—Of all the fops in existence, the old fop is the most contemptible. A man who has outlived his generation; who trips like Agag, "delicately," to hide the infirmities of age, or affect a youth that has long ceased; who competes with the young men of the day, with shirts elaborately embroidered, and wristbands, fastened together with conspicuously magnificent sleeve-links, which he is always pulling down, either to show them or to establish the fact, which no one would care to dispute, that he has a clean shirt on his back; who is scented and perfumed; whose wig, faultlessly made, is judiciously sprinkled with a few gray hairs that it may appear to be his own hair when he has long ceased to have any to boast of; who uses dyes and cosmetics that the marks of age may be obliterated and the bloom of youth imitated; who is in a flutter of delight when any one conversant with his weakness is kind enough to mistake him for his own son or the husband of one of his daughters—such a man is an object of both pity and contempt. When age is not accompanied by wisdom, but exhibits only the folly of which man's weakness is capable, it is a hopeless case.

Dirty fops are an especial abomination. Men, young or old, who are at great pains to adorn themselves without the most scrupulous regard to cleanliness; who wear many rings upon very indifferently washed fingers; who hang themselves in chains of gold; whose shirt fronts present the greatest variety, at different times, of the most costly jewelry; whose discolored teeth and ill-brushed hair are a revelation in themselves,—such men only make their defect the more conspicuous by the decorations with which they overlay it. It is related of a *grande dame* who was remarkable for her wit and beauty, that she rejected a man of considerable note in the world, as well as an "exquisite," of his day, and who was one of her most devoted admirers, for no other reason than that she saw ensconced between his teeth, when he made his appearance at breakfast, a piece of spinach which he had not noticed the evening before. It is impossible for any one, whether man, woman, or child, to be too particular about cleanliness of person and of habits. In these days, when there are such facilities for washing, and when all appliances are so easy of attainment, it is perfectly inexcusable in any one to fail in cleanliness; and of all people, the fop, who professes to make his person his study, is the most inexcusable if he neglect the fundamental principle of dandyism, which is, in fact, its chief, if not its only recommendation.

It has been said that the youth who is not more or less a dandy, will grow into an untidy, slovenly man. There may be some truth in this. Indeed, we should be sorry to see any young man altogether indifferent about his personal appearance. It is not that which offends. It is rather the excess to which it is carried; when self becomes the all-absorbing subject upon which thought, time and labor are spent; when it degenerates into foppery, into an effeminacy, into a certain listlessness, helplessness and affectation which are unworthy of a man. It is finicalness of dandyism, and not its neatness and cleanliness, that we quarrel with, on the principle that whatever detracts from manliness is unworthy of a man.—*London Society for April.*

WHY CHARLES LAMB NEVER MARRIED.—The biographers and reviewers who are so fond of ringing changes upon LAMB's imputed self-sacrifice, and upon the happiness which wife and children might have added to his life, strangely neglect to advert to a circumstance which would have raised grave doubts as to the propriety of his marrying had there been no other obstacle. We refer, of course, to his liability to madness. A match is frequently broken off in consequence of the discovery of insanity in the family of one of the contracting parties. Fathers have been known to withhold their consent to a daughter's marriage until convinced that the suitor's ancestry and relatives, even distant, were free from the taint. ROGERS says, in his *Table Talk*, that JANE, Duchess of Gordon, understanding that Lord CORNWALLIS opposed the marriage of his son with her daughter LOUISA, on the ground that there was madness in the family of the Duke, her husband, removed CORNWALLIS' scruples by telling him plainly that there was not "a drop of the Gordon blood in LOUISA's body,"—a manœuvre on which "the Duchess prided herself," adds ROGERS, "although it had forced her to slander her own character so cruelly and so unjustly."

LAMB's sister was a lunatic, and he had himself passed several weeks in an insane asylum. Had he married, the malady, first brought on by disappointment and grief, might have recurred at critical moments in the history of the family—just when, perhaps, wife and children stood most in need of his care and protection. The dread of a relapse would have been a constant shadow upon domestic felicity. A man might well hesitate to ask a woman whom he loved to share a life that was liable to become what the life of CHARLES with MARY was. It is a question whether so great a change in the conditions of life as is implied in marriage would not stimulate a mysterious disease, of the comings and goings of which the wisest know little. A prudent man in LAMB's situation, who should seriously reflect upon the subject, would decide not to marry. Happily LAMB had no opportunity, nor, as far as is known, any serious desire after he attained man's estate to make so hazardous an experiment.—*North American Review.*

EXPERIMENTS IN LEGISLATION.—The extension of the franchise to women is not absolutely unprecedented, for female householders possess parochial offices, and in one or two modern States and Colonies, women have been admitted to the political franchise. In Victoria the great emancipation is said to have been accomplished by the accident of an ill-drawn statute; but it is asserted that no mischievous consequences have followed from the casual liberality of the Legislature. A remote American State or Territory has more deliberately adopted the principle of abolishing what can be abolished of sexual distinctions. Older communities, however, have hitherto thought it expedient to abide by ancient prejudice or judgment. A vote in a vestry is an intermediate form of franchise, between a political privilege and a right to representation as a shareholder in a joint-stock company. The plural vote, which is almost universally repudiated for Parliamentary purposes, meets with ready toleration in parochial government, because the business of vestries is almost exclusively confined to adjusting the amount of local taxation. Colonial legislation is not generally concerned with questions of the highest importance, nor is the suffrage jealously valued when it has already been granted to the unconvicted male adult population. Outlying American States often try odd experiments in legislation, as if for the purpose of varying the prosaic monotony of their little domestic politics. Many years ago a Committee of the Legislature of Iowa recommended the abolition of all laws for the recovery of debts, on the singular ground that the creditor would profit by the conversion of his claim into a debt of honor; and the Legislature of Kansas liberally offers an infant State as a cheap subject for the experiment of feminine suffrage. Aristotle's little republics scattered along the shores of the Mediterranean sometimes indulged in similar Constitutional eccentricities. But in England the power of electing the governing body of the Empire is still regarded as a grave political function, and the anxious uncertainty which attends the slow progress of Reform Bills would be utterly inconsistent with the entranchisement of women in imitation of an Australian blunder or of an American joke.—*Saturday Review.*

DOGS AS FOOD.—John Chinaman has a *penchant* for dogs, and fattens them as the Berkshire farmer fattens pigs. This predilection is also shared by the ladies and gentlemen of Zanzibar, in Africa, the aristocracy of the Sandwich Islands, and the half-mannish, half-brutish aborigines of Australia. Brown, Jones and Robinson, in Canton, may go to the butcher's shop and order "a fine leg of young dog," just as Mrs. Tompkins orders her "leg of lamb," at her butcher's in Camberwell. A traveler who has visited the Sandwich Islands asserts that, at a house or hut where on one occasion he dined, near every place at table was a plump young dog; and its flesh was so much relished by his liberal palate that he speaks of it as combining the peculiar excellencies of lamb and pork. These Sandwich dogs are fed with peculiar nicety, and are considered fit for market when two years old. The mode in which they are cooked is somewhat peculiar. A hole is dug in the ground large enough to contain the puppy. A good fire is built up in this hole, and large stones are cast into it to remain until red hot. You then pile these red-hot stones about the sides and bottom, throw in leaves of odorous plants, and lay the dog, well cleaned and carefully prepared, upon the glowing stones. More leaves, more stones, and, finally, some earth are heaped upon the smoking dainty, until the oven becomes, as it were, hermetically sealed. The meat, when done, is full of delicious juices, and worthy of a place at the Lord Mayor's table on the 9th of November.

COUNT BISMARCK IN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.—A German paper thus describes Count Bismarck as he appears in the North German Parliament: "He usually enters the Chamber a short time after the debates have opened, bows shortly to the President, and then sits down on the Ministerial bench, where he occupies the first place. His neighbors on the right, who are mostly Generals, nobles and high officials, rise when he comes to take his seat; but their example is scarcely ever followed by the Poles and Catholics, who sit on his left. His speeches are very uncouth in style, and his voice is sharp and grating. When excited he loses the thread of his discourse, and not unfrequently commits faults of grammar and construction. At the same time there is an epigrammic incisiveness in his short, sharp sentences, and a picturesqueness of expression in his style, which go far to redeem his oratorical defects; and if the form in which he clothes his ideas is somewhat harsh and repelling, there can be no doubt as to the value and effect of the ideas themselves. His speeches are full of deep thought, of far-reaching political insight, and of statesmanlike views. His wit, too, is very remarkable, and its slashing effect has been felt by many an antagonist to his cost. He is very sensitive to attack, especially since he has been suffering from his present nervous disorder, and his late altercation with Herr Von Munchausen, the Hanoverian deputy, is said to have brought on an aggravation of this complaint. In the North German Parliament he invariably appears in the uniform of an officer in the Landwehr cavalry, while in the Prussian Parliament he attended in ordinary civil dress—a fact which has given rise to much speculation among the quidnuncs of Berlin."

CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The organization of the criminal class in England is marvelously complete. They have a system of things of which the outside world knows nothing. They have public houses, shops, tradesmen, lodging-houses, private regulations, an upper and lower class—in short,—an *imperium in imperio*, by means of which they are enabled to carry out their nefarious practices with great security and success. It is the city of refuge and training college for all who aspire to the art of professional thieving. Crime, too, we are informed, is divided among the parties engaged in accordance with their peculiar aptitude. Put-up men are those who are skillful in planning robberies. Men of keen observation collect facts, and ascertain what the facilities are. Bold and ready men, good climbers, are employed to carry out the operations when fully arranged. Genteel men examine empty houses as would-be tenants. The instructor and trainer of young thieves and pickpockets, and the burglar's instrument makers, are mechanics of a high grade. "Thiefdom, indeed," as the Chaplain of Dartmoor Prison informs us, "is a distinct kingdom in the midst of our population." There are places where the crucible is always hot for the reception of the precious metals in any form; there are others where every kind of weapon and implement of villainy may be as readily obtained as knives and forks at respectable ironmongers; there are gin palaces, beershops, pawnshops, low theatres, coffee, eating, and night houses, wholly devoted to the interests of the dangerous classes.—*Social Reform in England.*

AN INDIGNITY TO AN ACTRESS.—A French racing man recently thought fit to name one of his horses *Mademoiselle Patti*, after the popular singer. Hereat some of the "little journals" raised a great outcry; it was they said, scandalous to give the name of an actress to a quadruped, destined to run before the public for money. The editor of *Le Sport*, the racing paper, answer them in an article remarkable alike for knowledge of the grave subject of horse-naming, and for brilliancy of style. Remembering that HORACE, though he does not quote him, said in the lines, *Sunt quos curriculo pulverem*, &c., that the successful charioteer is "exalted to the gods," Mr. Editor lays down that a horse which wins a race is covered with glory, and that part of the glory is reflected both on his owner and on the person whose name he may happen to bear. It consequently follows that, so far from having reason to complain, the latter individual is highly honored. Not content with this, Q. E. D., our editor, asks if illustrious personages have not given, or been made to give, to things of inferior importance to racehorses. Is not the name of Richelie attached to a perfume? that of Suwaroff and that of Wellington to boots? that of Soubise to mutton chops? Ay, verily, and he might have asked too, is not the common soup which people use in France called *bouillon*, and was not Bouillon the name of one of the most distinguished families of that country? Is there not a dish of fowl, called Marengo, and is not Marengo the name of a famous battle? In England, are there not Albert biscuits, and is not Albert the "great and good?"

OLD COUNTY FAMILIES.—It is curious how the influences of a long descent affect all the dependents on such a property. Good easy men, they saunter to and fro from work morning and evening pretty much to-day as they did yesterday, and as they fully intend to do to-morrow. Sir HUBERT would never think of dismissing his tenantry, born and bred like their fathers on his estate. Everything on such a plan has a tendency to slide into an easy, good-natured kind of groove. The gardeners step into the servants' hall and drink beer whenever they like. The quantity of corn and hay used in the stables is enormous. Who ever takes the trouble to inquire into such things? They were always done, and the [illegible] due care to keep up the traditions. The head game-keeper [illegible] curates. Many government [illegible] would think themselves passing rich had they but half the money the cook receives for her services. What an enviable post has the village schoolmistress, with her trim house and garden by the side of the park, and ruddy-faced charges, who curtsey and bow to every respectable person, as if this were the first article of their duty toward their neighbors? Petted by the ladies from the great house, who so often bring them down oranges and cakes, what a wonderful contrast they present to a London ragged school, with its pale faces and squalid garments!—*Once a Week.*

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

We present our usual budget of National Guard news and gossip for the information of those interested in our State Militia:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending April 6, 1867:

Ninth Brigade.—D. M. Woodhall, Brigadier-General, March 28, 1867, vice John F. Rathbone, resigned.

Sixteenth Brigade.—Bradley Winslow, Brigadier-General, April 4, 1867, vice S. D. Hungerford, resigned.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.—Thomas F. Gilroy, First Lieutenant, March 8, 1867, vice Geo. L. Fox, promoted; Wm. H. Hatfield, Second Lieutenant, March 8, 1867, vice Thomas F. Gilroy, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment Infantry.—Louis Schraidt, First Lieutenant, March 14, 1867, vice J. F. Weiss, promoted; John Klein, Second Lieutenant, March 14, 1867, vice Louis Kluber, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment Infantry.—Victor Herb, First Lieutenant, March 29, 1867, vice H. B. Smith, appointed Adjutant; Samuel V. Healy, Second Lieutenant, March 29, 1867, vice Victor Herb, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment Infantry.—John F. Camp, Captain, March 25, 1867, vice W. W. Remy, promoted; Thomas H. Cullen, First Lieut. March 25, 1867, vice J. F. Camp, promoted.

Twenty-sixth Regiment Infantry.—Geo. Saltsman, Second Lieutenant, March 15, 1867, vice James C. Smith, resigned.

Fifty-second Regiment Infantry.—Geo. R. G. Baldwin, Adjutant, March 23, 1867, vice Wm. A. Ludden, Jr., resigned.

Sixty-fourth Regiment Infantry.—Jefferson J. Hyde, Major, March 4, 1867, original; Luther Bingham, Captain, March 4, 1867, vice J. J. Hyde, promoted.

Sixty-fifth Regiment Infantry.—Philip Wurtz, Captain, March 18, 1867, vice Henry Becker, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Infantry.—Peter Delaney, First Lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1867, vice Brown, promoted; John Toles, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, original.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending April 6, 1867:

Fourth Regiment Infantry.—April 2—Major William Ferguson.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.—April 2—First Lieut. James Turnbull, First Lieut. Henry F. King, First Lieut. John F. Mestler, First Lieut. Arthur Hermsen.

Thirty-seventh Regiment Infantry.—First Lieut. Geo. Dudley Warring, Adjutant.

EXHIBITION DRILL OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The long talked of exhibition drill of the Eighth Regiment will take place to-morrow afternoon, at Tompkins-square, as already announced. Col. CARR has issued an order directing the members to assemble at the square armed and equipped, in full fatigue and white gloves; roll-call of companies at 1:30 P. M. Regimental line will be formed at 2 P. M. precisely. Field and Staff will report to the Colonel on the ground, dismounted at 1:45 o'clock; the non-commissioned staff, color guard, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place. It is specially ordered that no member of the command, band or drum corps leave the square after the drill commences until it terminates; and the Commandant requests that during the drill the utmost attention and steadiness be observed. Tickets of admission for visitors have been issued, and the entire square will be reserved for the use of the regiment and their friends.

DRILLS IN THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Division drills at the Regimental Armory are ordered in this command as follows: Companies A and C on Monday evenings, April 15 and 22; Companies G and H on Tuesday evenings, April 16 and 23; Companies F and K on Wednesday evenings, April 17 and 24; Companies D and I on Thursday evenings, April 18 and 25, and Companies B and E on Friday evenings, April 19 and 26. Line will be formed at 8 P. M. A field officer will superintend these drills. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform, with side-arms, for instruction and drill, at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Wednesday evening, May 8, at 7:45 o'clock P. M. This command will assemble, fully uniformed, armed and equipped (white gloves,) for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Friday evening, May 10. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. Any non-commissioned officer or private presenting himself after First Sergeant's call, or without epaulets or leggings, will be returned as absent. Field and staff, non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report fifteen minutes before time of formation.

DRILLS IN THE FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble for drill improvement, in fatigue uniform (white gloves) with side-arms, at Central Hall, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. The companies of this command are ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform, for inspection and drill practice, at Central Hall, as follows: Companies A and B, Thursday, April 25; Companies C and E, Friday, April 26; Companies F and G, Monday, April 29; Companies I and K, Tuesday, April 30. Roll-call at 8 o'clock precisely on each evening. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant will attend each drill.

DRILL OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

A drill of this command will take place at the State Arsenal, on Thursday, April 25, in full uniform (epaulets and white gloves.) Band and drum corps will report at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Line will be formed at 8; one file from each company will report for guard duty. Lieut. GEORGE B. MICKLE will act as officer of the guard. No person will be admitted to this drill without a ticket. The new band of this regiment will make its first appearance on that evening.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

A Regimental Court-martial for the Ninth Regiment will convene at the armory of said regiment, on Thursday, May 9, at 8 o'clock, P. M. for the trial of non-commissioned officers and privates of said regiment. Lieut.-Col. CHARLES R. BRAINE, is detailed as President of the Court. Capts. DAVIS and LYON will attend and assist the President in his duties.

The wing drills ordered for April 16 and 23, have been countermanded. This regiment will assemble at the Armory, in fatigue uniform, on Tuesday, April 30, for the purpose of proceeding to Tompkins' square for battalion drill. Roll call of companies at 2 o'clock, P. M. Field and staff dismounted, non-commissioned staff and drum corps, will report at same time and place.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The company and squad drill season of this regiment will terminate on the 1st proximo. The contestants for the regimental prize musket, will assemble at the Thirteenth-street Armory on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. This class will consist of one non-commissioned officer or private selected from each company, the non-commissioned staff, color guard, and one member from regimental recruit class.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT DRILLS.

In accordance with brigade orders, the officers and non-commissioned staff officers of this regiment will assemble for instruction and drill (Casey's Tactics) at the State Arsenal, in fatigue uniform, with side arms, on Friday evening, April 26, at 7:30 o'clock. The officers and non-commissioned officers, and Companies F and H, will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for instruction in school of battalion, on Thursday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock. This regiment will assemble in full fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, on Tompkins-square, on Tuesday, May 7. Commanding officers of companies will report promptly at 2 o'clock P. M. The field and staff, and the non-commissioned drum and fife corps at the same place at 1:45 P. M.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will parade, fully uniformed, with white gloves, on April 22, in honor of the birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON. The line will be formed in Hester-street at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will report, mounted, to the Colonel. The engineers, non-commissioned staff, band and field music to be on the ground, at the above stated time. Colors to be received on the ground. Mayor HOFFMAN will review the regiment at the City Hall.

In pursuance to brigade orders, the commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff of this regiment will assemble for instruction and drill (Casey's Tactics) at the State Arsenal, in fatigue uniform, with side-arms, on Friday evening, April 26, at 7:30.

NEW STYLE OF BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

An exhibition performance on the new instruments lately purchased by the Seventh Regiment Band of the Schreiber Cornet Manufacturing Company of this City, was had on Monday afternoon at the Regimental Armory. These instruments are constructed upon new principles, both as to form and action, combining several inventions of Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER. A desirable uniformity of shape has been secured, the weight of the instrument in each case resting upon the shoulder, and the action being brought into a position to be manipulated with the greatest facility. In the construction of the valves and bore an extraordinary degree of accuracy has been reached, resulting in a capacity for harmonious combination hitherto unattainable in instruments of this class, as was fully evidenced by the beautiful rendering by the band of the operatic selections performed on Monday. The direction was by Mr. GRAFULLA, in his usual able manner.

REGIMENT CHANGES.

The following changes in the regimental field officers of the Fourth Brigade are announced: Eleventh Regiment—Frederick Unkraut, Adjutant, promoted Major, Nov. 22, 1866, vice Kreuzer, resigned. Twenty-second Regiment—Geo. B. Post, Lieutenant-Colonel, promoted Colonel, Feb. 5, 1867, vice Cox, resigned; W. W. Remmey, Captain, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 5, 1867, vice Post, promoted. The following promotion in the Brigade Staff is announced: Lieut. A. K. Laing, Assistant Quartermaster, promoted to be Paymaster, with rank of Captain, Jan. 1, 1867.

The following resignations, reductions and appointments in the Eighth Regiment are announced: Resignations—James Turnbull, First Lieutenant Company G, April 2, 1867; John F. Mestler, First Lieutenant Company C, April 2, 1867; Henry F. King, First Lieutenant Company A, April 2, 1867; Arthur Hermsen, First Lieutenant Company B, April 2, 1867; E. P. Dorch, First Lieutenant, April 2, 1867, their term of service having expired. Reductions—For continued neglect of duty and disobedience of orders—Quartermaster-Sergt. Chas. Fish and Ordnance Sergt. S. B. Vandyke are reduced to the ranks for duty. Appointments—John Angus, Sergeant-Major, and Andrew [illegible], Commissary-Sergeant, [illegible] pointed; Richard L. Raleigh, Sergeant Standard-bearer, vice Dobson, discharged; George E. Law, Quartermaster-Sergeant, [illegible].

Col. PARMELEE, of the Seventy-first Regiment, announces the following changes:

Election—First Sergt. Alfred Spear, of C Company, to be First Lieutenant, vice Francis, promoted, with rank from March 1, 1867.

Appointments—George A. J. Norman, to be Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Ingersoll, returned to his company, warrant to date from Feb. 15, 1867. A. W. Serrell, to be Right General Guide, vice Norman, promoted. Charles L. Forbes, to be Left General Guide, vice Serrell, transferred.

Discharged—By reason of expiration of term of service—Sergt. John M. Owen, James B. Smith, of H Company; Walter Van Amburg, of C Company; William F. Thall, of D Company.

Recruits—John Lake, of G Company; James A. Brown, William B. Cotrell, Peter Fermer, Jr., Luther W. Frost, Lawrence B. Langley, Joseph L. Langly, M. B. Loveland, John F. Turner, Edwin F. Turner, James M. Ryder, Melvine S. Hogel, S. B. Hooper and John A. Platt, all of H Company.

Deserted with Uniforms—Private William Standen, No. 31 Bank-street, Company H; Private Walter B. Wellons, Company B; Drummer J. H. Boardman, Company B.

Transfers—Company commanders will strike from their rolls the following members: Private H. M. Colyar, of Company B, commissioned Quartermaster, Third Cavalry; Privates H. T. Allen and M. Udell, of Company G, commissioned in Third Regiment Infantry.

In the Twelfth Regiment the following changes have recently taken place: Elections and Promotions—Second Lieut. Victor Herb, Company F, promoted First Lieutenant, vice Henry B. Smith, promoted Adjutant, rank from March 29; Fourth Sergt. Samuel V. Healey, Company F, promoted Second Lieutenant, vice Herb, promoted, rank from March 29. Discharges—Robert Bates, Company H; John McNaught, Company F; Robert C. Manson, Company F, expiration of term of service; Second Sergt. Samuel A. Bassford, of Company C, reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE NINTH REGIMENT.

John T. Pryer, Captain Company G, vice Diggs, promoted on staff of Major-Gen. Shaler; John A. Norman, First Lieutenant Company G, vice Pryer, promoted; Joseph F. Swords, Second Lieutenant Company G, vice Norman, promoted; Eugene Durnin, Captain Company I, vice Dalrymple, resigned; Arthur Blaney, Second Lieutenant Company I, vice Durnin, promoted; Wm. E. Van Wyck, Captain Company F, vice Strong, promoted; Jordan L. Bailey, Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Swords, promoted; John B. Taylor, Commissary Sergeant, vice Bailey, promoted.

THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

The commissioned officers of the regiments of the Fourth Brigade will assemble (in fatigue dress, without side-arms,) on the evenings of the 3d and 10th of May, at 8 o'clock, at the drill-room of the Twenty-second Regiment, for practice in brigade evolutions. Commandants of regiments will cause four equal sub-divisions of the officers under their command to be formed, and in one rank, each commanded by a Captain; field officers and Adjutants will act as such, and Sergeant-Majors, one Sergeant Standard-bearer, general guides, and two First Sergeants to act as markers from each regiment, each provided with their appropriate flags, will act as such to the skeleton battalions thus formed. Commandants of regiments will see that the position of each officer is well understood previous to the arrival of the commands at the drill-room. The officers of the brigade staff will report to the Commanding General, with side-arms. Any battalion, company or other drills which may have been ordered, conflicting with this drill, will be countermanded.

The regimental field officers of the brigade and the officers of the staff of the Commanding General will assemble at his quarters on the evenings of the 1st and the 8th prox., at 8 o'clock, for study in evolutions of the line.

DRUM CORPS COMPETITIONS.

The first of the series of drum corps competitions will take place at the Stadt Theatre, Bowery, on Thursday evening, May 9. Tickets of admission are now on sale, and it is to be hoped that the affair will be a pecuniary success. Before the close of Summer we trust that the championship of the National Guard Drum Corps will be definitely settled. The Seventh and Ninety-sixth Regiments are now organizing new drum corps of thirty performers, and we hear of other movements of a like character.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Col. PARMELEE, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has notified the officers and members of his command that they must conform in detail to the regimental orders recently issued, as no further allowance will be made for the dilatory coöperation of those who should render every assistance in promoting the discipline and welfare of the regiment. Communications to the Adjutant of the Seventy-first Regiment must be addressed to No. 30 Broad-street, in order to reach him.

In conformity with orders from General Headquarters, Albany, the Ninety-fifth Regiment has been disbanded by Gen. ASPINWALL, and the field officers placed upon the supernumerary list.

The drills of the officers of the Cavalry Brigade, for the 19th and 29th insts., are countermanded.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers of the First Cavalry Regiment will be held at Itner's Hotel, corner of Grand and Mercer streets, on Thursday evening, May 9, at 8 o'clock; a full attendance is desired. Every commissioned officer will uniform and equip himself before the 10th of May, according to the regulation adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Officers.

The Examining Board for the examination of officers will meet at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Tuesday next.

Several moonlight parades took place last week, and others are projected. The present fine weather and new moon are being taken advantage of.

The annual meeting of the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment took place on Monday last. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Colonel, Washington R. Vermilye; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jackson S. Schultz; Adjutant, Charles B. Bostwick; Quartermaster, Thomas Franklin; Captains, Joseph E. Hamblin, Wm. T. Farnham, E. R. Tremain, C. H. Meday; Lieutenants, Edward Bernard, Lewis M. Carnes, Charles Roome, Peter Van Iderstyne, Jr.

The fourth social hop of the Eighth Regiment, which occurred on last Wednesday evening, at their armory, was quite successful, the attendance being both fashionable and numerous.

The records of the office at No. 544 Broadway, and all unfinished business relating to bounty claims of New-York soldiers in this City, which, by direction of Gov. FENTON, have heretofore been under the charge of Brig.-Gen. C. W. DARLING, Engineer-in-Chief of the State, will, by request of Gen. DARLING, who has obtained a leave of absence, be transferred on May 1 to the State Arsenal, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and will be under the direction of Brig.-Gen. E. A. MERRITT, Quartermaster-General of the State.

The following is the result of an election for Lieutenant-Colonel in the Twelfth Regiment, held at the Regimental Armory on Friday evening, April 12: Whole number of votes cast, 31; of which Major KNOX MCAFEE received 26; Capt. WILLIAM RAYNOR, 5. Major MCAFEE's election, on motion, was made unanimous.

On signifying his acceptance, an election was immediately held to fill the vacancy caused by his promotion with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 33; of which Capt. A. B. HOWE received 24; Capt. EDWARD GILON, 9. Capt. HOWE was declared elected, and signified his acceptance.

Brig.-Gen. D. M. WOODHALL, commanding Ninth (Albany) Brigade, has issued an order announcing that, having been elected and commissioned Brigadier-General, he has assumed command of the Brigade. He also states that being quartered at the capital of the Empire State, the brigade motto must be "Excelsior." By this it will be seen that the General means business. If service in the field, thorough military knowledge, and gentlemanly deportment, will insure the success and perfection of his command, it will be soon apparent.

Capt. JAMES W. JOHNSTON, of this City, has received a commission as Brevet Major from the President for meritorious conduct at the battles of Petersburgh and Little Sailor's Creek, Virginia. Major JOHNSTON enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York Volunteers, and rose to the rank of Captain. He was engaged under GRANT and SHERIDAN, and was four times wounded.

Political Parties in the South.

The New-Orleans *Bee* of the 5th inst. contains an editorial article entitled "The Common Interest," the concluding paragraphs of which we quote:

"To protect the interests of the newly-made voters as well as the interests of the State, we are called upon to go to the polls; and it is the duty of all conservative men to help form a party that shall be the basis of the great conservative people's party that must soon arise—one that will express the present sentiment of the Southern people, and defeat the political schemes of BUTLER, STEVENS, SUMNER and their followers. This party has a political and a moral victory to gain. It must make the laws for the government of the South, it must destroy the old political party doctrines, and it must teach the new and ignorant voters how to protect their own interests in guarding those of the South. It must be a party founded upon broad, conservative principles—generous to all classes, unjust to none.

To form such a party old prejudices must be laid aside; the common good must be its platform. Its representatives should be men who are above suspicion, and who cannot be regarded with distrust—men of sterling worth and patriotic sentiment. We have in this State a large class of colored citizens who are men of education and intelligence, and who have as strong a love for their native Louisiana as those of another race. This class of voters have no love for the schemes of the Radicals, but are eminently conservative in sentiment. They would never vote any other than the Conservative ticket, provided they saw that the old electors were honest in their efforts to promote the interests of that class of citizens as well as all other classes. They need but the assurance that the only ideas of those that enter into the political campaign shall be based upon intelligence and worth, to oppose the doctrines of the Radical extremists as heartily as any voters within the boundaries of Louisiana. And the masses of new-made voters will look up to these men for guidance and advice. Those who get their living from the soil will not be long in finding out their interests are common with those of the owners of the soil; and though they may be badly advised at first, they will soon fall into the Conservative ranks.

From this it will be seen that we all have work to do, and that abstention would be shirking a duty that devolves upon us. We have abstained from saying this much hitherto on account of the peculiar sensitiveness and suspicion of the newly made voters—and it is not without cause—and the certainty of their presuming that we were merely falling into a party game. No honorable man would do this now, for it would be doing the people of Louisiana an irreparable injury. Yet we must all guard against the influence of bad men and show from the very first that we are actuated by purely patriotic motives and honestly desire a fusion of all the interests of Louisiana, without distinction of class or antecedents."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS CROSSING.

Samuel Schuyler vs. The Steamer Corsica, &c.—This was an action to recover $41,000, being the damages arising out of a collision which happened in this port on the 9th of November, 1865, between the steamers *America* and the steamer *Corsica*.

The *Corsica* was at the time proceeding down the North River, bound to sea. The *America* was below her and proceeding across the river from the Battery to her pier at the foot of Sussex-street, Jersey City. The *America* was struck on the starboard side, some 40 feet from the stern, the *Corsica* sweeping aft without injuring the hull of the *America*, but shaving off her starboard guard from the gangway aft to the wheel, staving the wheel and bringing up with great force upon the shaft, which was split in the inboard journal, and shoved off against the after wheel-beam.

BENEDICT, J.—This case has been argued with earnestness on both sides, and the voluminous evidence presented before me has received my careful attention. The argument on the part of the *Corsica* is ingenious, but it has failed to convince me of the correctness of the management of that vessel upon the occasion in question, and I must hold the libelant entitled to recover.

The two vessels were crossing each others' courses, the *America* having the *Corsica* upon her starboard side. They were in plain sight of each other in an open river at midday, in clear weather, and no other vessels were moving near them to affect in any way their action. It is therefore no special case, but one manifestly within the provisions of Art. 14 and 18 of the Rules of 1864. Under these rules it was the duty of the *Corsica* to keep on her course, and the duty of the *America* to avoid her.

The *America* accordingly stopped before she reached the course of the *Corsica*, and backed, and I am satisfied would have avoided her had not the latter vessel disregarded the rule, and, instead of keeping on her course down the river, undertaken to avoid the *America* by sheering to the east. This action on the part of the *Corsica*, which I do not find justified by any circumstances proved in the case, was the cause of the collision which ensued, and renders her responsible for the damage caused thereby.

As to the defence that the *Corsica* was under the direction of a licensed pilot, and therefore not responsible for a collision caused by his improper orders, it is sufficient to say that this defence has been overruled by the Circuit Court of this Circuit in the case of the *China*.

The decree must accordingly be for the libelant, with an order of reference to ascertain the amount of the loss.

For libelant, Mr. Van Santvord; for claimant, Mr. Lord.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 13.

Before Chief-Justice Robertson.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT—A NEW WAY TO COLLECT DEBTS.

William J. O'Reilly, et al. vs. James Freel, and George Allbricks et al. vs. The Same Defendant.—The following important opinion has just been delivered in the Superior Court by Chief-Justice ROBERTSON, in relation to the construction of the 227th and 229th Sections of the Code, and the rights of attaching creditors thereunder. In a commercial community like this the decision is important. The facts out of which these two actions arose, are sufficiently stated in the following opinion, which is given in the case first above entitled.

OPINION.

The 227th Section of the Code authorizes the issuing of an attachment against the property of a defendant, who, in general terms, has absconded or concealed himself, or has disposed of, or secreted, or is about to dispose of or secrete, his property with intent to defraud creditors. The 229th section provides more specifically that a warrant may be issued whenever it appears by affidavit that the defendant has departed from this State with intent to defraud his creditors, or to avoid the service of a summons, or to keep (*sic*) himself concealed therein with like intent, or that he has removed, or is about to remove, any of his property from this State, or has disposed of or secreted any of his property with like intent. As such last section reads, a departure of the defendant from this State, with any one of these intents, to wit, either to defraud his creditors, avoid the service of a summons, or keep himself concealed within this State, is sufficient to justify an attachment. Nothing can be implied in so summary a proceeding, and therefore the word "kept" cannot be substituted for "keep." If so, the provision is contradictory as to such keeping concealed in the State, when he has departed from it. But even if the provision allowed an attachment where a defendant was concealed in this State. I think the affidavits on which this attachment was granted contained no evidence of such concealment, and if they did they were fully met and disposed of by the affidavits of disinterested parties; so that the attachment cannot be sustained on that ground, and unless it can be upon the ground of a past disposition, or an intended disposition of goods to defraud creditors it must fail. The action is on a promissory note for over $900, dated in October last, and goods sold in November and December amounting to nearly two hundred. Before such goods were bought, as one of the plaintiffs deposed in an affidavit on which the attachment was granted, the defendant applied to them representing that he had a cash capital of $10,000 in his business, owed no borrowed money, was doing a good business, was a single man with merely nominal expenses, owed no bills past due, was able to meet all his bills, amounting to $2,000, and had a stock of goods in his store amounting to $15,000 at its cost price. Two days after such note became due, (being the 22d of February last, the defendant had in his store goods of the value of $15,000, and now has goods valued at $5,000. The defendant has not, within forty days, paid any of his bills, but has allowed all his paper to go to dishonor for non-payment, although selling his goods below actual cost, to deponent's certain knowledge, thereby inducing a run upon his store by customers; is largely in debt and refuses to make any provision for the payment of his debts, although his stock of goods is disappearing. Such debts, past due, amount to $10,000, many of which have been due for thirty days. His average daily sales for thirty days have been $200 each day, no part of which has been applied to the payment of his debts, and the deponent was informed by a clerk of the defendant (McGowan) that the defendant was selling everything, paying nothing, and evidently preparing to go out of business. The names of some creditors are given, and a statement of the defendant that he has paid $200 to one of them (Weeks) is sworn to have been denied by such creditor. There is a general charge that the defendant has disposed of, is disposing, and about to dispose of his property to defraud his creditors which of course amounts to nothing, (Furman vs. Walter, 13 How. Pr. Rep. 349,) as it is for the Court, not the creditor, to say whether facts proved to exist establish such disposition and intent. Such affidavit of the plaintiff does not state the nature of the inspection which enabled him to pass upon the value of the goods in the store, or how he knew that the defendant had not for forty days paid any of his bills, or had allowed his paper to be dishonored, or what the costs of his goods was, and that he was selling them below it for three weeks, or how much he was in debt, or when his debts were due, or what the average daily sales of the defendant were, or that the proceeds of such sales were not appropriated to the payment of his debts. As the possession of such knowledge by any one who was not with the defendant night and day is almost impossible, it seems incredible, and a strong shade of suspicion is cast over the reliability of the statements. Such things may all have been true, but the party testifying does not shield himself from the charge of perjury thereby, if he did not know them to be true. They may have been stated in that positive way to avoid the difficulty of stating them on information and belief, which would not warrant the issuing of an attachment. (See cases cited in Note (c) §229 of Code of Proc.; (Voorh. Ed. 1864) p. 148.) But if made only as the result of information and belief, the party making such statement under oath incurred the penalties of perjury, if they were material, and they were only so if they tended to prove a previous or an intended fraudulent disposition of the goods, which I propose to consider. It is conceded by such affidavit that except as to selling below cost, the sales were made in the ordinary course of business, and at the rate of $200 a day for thirty days, which would amount to $6,000. Yet, on the 12th of March, the day of making the affidavit, it states the stock of goods to be $4,000, while on the 25th of February (two days after the note became due,) it was $9,000, making a disappearance of $5,000 in fifteen days—being at the rate of $333 a day. The fact that the defendant's creditors residing in the City of New-York, to whom $10,000 are due, and some of whose claims have been over thirty days due, have not interfered with his regular business by judgment and execution, would tend to show that such creditors were still willing to trust to his future success, and his failure to pay them is certainly not a matter of which the plaintiffs can avail themselves. The fact to be established is not mere inability or failure to pay, but an unlawful disposition of property to avoid such payment. Embarrassment owing to the pressure of creditors may characterize secret, swift and wholesale disposition of property, or other circumstances of concealment, so as to infer an intention to defraud. But in case of a non-interference by creditors, the amount of sales of goods in an ordinary way over a counter to casual customers, even below cost, is very faint evidence of an intent to defraud by such disposition of them. The amount of rebate from the cost in such sales is not given, so that any very strong inference from that circumstance is prevented. Upon the whole, therefore, there was, perhaps, just enough of possibility of knowledge by the plaintiff, Stephen O'Reilly, of the facts to which he swore positively, and enough of room for the inference that the sale of $6,000 worth of goods under cost, although openly to casual customers, and during thirty days, was a disposition of property to defraud some creditors, where the defendant was in debt $10,000, as to justify the issuing of the warrant or attachment in question, although it is nothing like as strong as the evidence of an intended removal of goods for a similar purpose was in Mott vs. Lawrence, (17 How. Rep. 559,) where an attachment was set aside for the grounds of issuing it being insufficient. The supplementary affidavits, on the part of the plaintiffs do not strengthen their case much. They consisted in part of the valuation by several persons conversant with the dry goods of the defendant's stock, by looking at them on the shelves, without any further examination. These witnesses undertake to pronounce upon them as shop-worn, and the ratios of a good stock, and to state that the best and most salable goods are gone. Of course it is difficult for an inexperienced person to set limits to the judgment and penetration of an expert, but it is very difficult to imagine how any one could ascertain from what goods were in the store what had been there, or how they were shop-worn, without examining them, and the process of doing so could surely be explained to the unlearned. There has been abundance of time since the sheriff was in possession to take an inventory and ascertain the value of material. The fact that the [illegible] vented by [illegible] not have [illegible] Sheriff for his [illegible] after the directions of such liberty given by him. The plaintiffs [illegible] them in November [illegible] in the shop, by [illegible] faction. The [illegible] statement of one of the defendant's clerks, (McGowan,) is denied by such clerk. [illegible] defendant could [illegible] by the latter. [illegible] to have taken place in November last. The conversation between one of the plaintiffs (Stephen O'Reilly) and the defendant, reported by an unusual effort of memory by a Mr. [illegible], have taken any [illegible] of question and [illegible] and might have [illegible] from its tone; [illegible] show any fraudulent disposition of property, although [illegible] tion to satisfy the plaintiff. But the affidavits on the part of the defendant contradict everything material on the other side [illegible] a future fraudulent disposition of property. They establish, by [illegible] the defendant's stock, [illegible] time past, that it [illegible] from $15,000 to $20,000. Their statement, if true, [illegible] posed to an equally general one. The defendant's clerks also testify that instead of $200 worth of goods a day, the defendant has not sold over $30 worth for the last thirty days, and they prove the dullness of the business. Sales under the original cost are also denied, except as to old goods out of fashion and difficult of sale. The representations to the plaintiffs on which they allege goods were sold to the defendant are also denied. And the whole evidence contained in all the affidavits on both sides show that the plaintiff, Stephen O'Reilly, could not have known the facts to which he swore positively in the affidavit on which the warrant of attachment was obtained. There is, therefore, no preponderance of evidence to sustain them. There may be evidence enough before me to establish that the defendant intends to retain control of his property as long as the indulgence of his creditors and the law may permit; that he has found or will find it difficult to meet all his engagements as they have become or may become due; that he has made promises to pay which he has broken, and perhaps that he is in a precarious situation if pressed by his creditors. But, as I have before said, there is no such evidence before me of hurry, secrecy and sacrifice in the disposition of his property as to warrant the deduction that he intends to withdraw from the grasp of the law his property, when his creditors are in a position to seize it. Until then he is the owner, and entitled to dispose of it as he thinks proper, provided he does not violate any positive law. The attachment must be dissolved with $10 costs.

In the case of George Allbricks, et al. vs. The Same defendant, above alluded to, the Court said: "The facts in this case are so nearly similar to that in O'Reilly, &c., against the same defendant, that the same disposition must be made of the motion by granting it, with $10 costs."

For plaintiffs, T. B. Eldridge; for defendant, T. Brennan and J. McKean.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 13.

Before Robertson, C. J., and Barbour and Monell, JJ.

THE AMERICAN COUSIN AGAIN.

Laura Keene vs. John H. Clarke.—This case came up again before the General Term to-day, on motion for a new trial. The case was tried before Judge Jones and a jury in January last, when the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,166 67 damage, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term. The defendant claims that the judge erred in taking the question of damages away from the jury, the action being in the nature of "trespass on the case," where the damages are always assessed by a jury. It is also claimed by the defence that there had been such a general representation of the "American Cousin" in the different theatres of the country, without interference by the plaintiff, as to amount to a legal publication of the play, by which the plaintiff lost whatever literary property in it she might have had previously.

The case was argued and submitted.

W. D. Booth for plaintiff; Jerome Buck for defendant.

ROCKLAND COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justices Gilbert, Suffern Cole and Bogart.

MURDER TRIAL—CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF DEATH.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at New-City Court-house, Rockland County, on Wednesday last, before Hon. JASPER W. GILBERT, presiding, Hon. A. E. SUFFERN, County Judge, and Justices COLE and BOGART, a German named Frans Eckerman was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, for killing James Reynolds on the 17th day of July last, and sentenced to be hung on the 31st of May next. The circumstances of the case, as detailed by the witnesses, rendered the affair one of very unusual character. It appears that the accused and the deceased both worked as laborers in the brickyard of Mr. Briggs, at Haverstraw, in Rockland County, and on the day of the murder the prisoner called at the house of Reynolds, about 9 o'clock in the morning, and asked him to assist him in carrying some bedsteads up to his house, as he had some half a dozen boarders from New-York, who were to go to work in the brickyard. They left the house together and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon Reynolds returned home in a state of intoxication and went to bed. Soon after Eckerman came to the house and asked Mrs. Reynolds, who stood in the doorway, if her husband was home, and, she replying in the affirmative, he rushed past her and into the bedroom, and caught Reynolds by the shoulder and asked if he had his pocket-book, and he said he had not. Eckerman then said that his wife had told him that Reynolds had taken his pocket-book. The parties then proceeded to the house of Eckerman, apparently for the purpose of clearing up the matter, and when they arrived, Mrs. Eckerman denied having made the statement attributed to her, but said her daughter had said so. [illegible] and on being [illegible] that she saw Reynolds [illegible] bly—around [illegible] lay on the grass. [illegible] accountably enraged [illegible] "put her on the [illegible] tradicting him, [illegible] returned with a [illegible] nolds, who sat [illegible] counts had said [illegible] wound proved [illegible] For the defence [illegible] gone to New-York [illegible] acquaintances [illegible] he had been on [illegible] without eating [illegible] all of the night [illegible] rally subject to [illegible] tum. It is also [illegible] after the shooting [illegible] jury were charged [illegible] dress by Judge G[illegible] to agree, [illegible] murder, whereupon [illegible] hung on the 31st [illegible] he had to say wh[illegible] ed against him, [illegible] wilfully. He [illegible] razor, which [illegible] cell, was discovered [illegible] steen on the day [illegible].

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 13.

By Judge Barnard.

Charlotte Thornie vs. J. C. Seixas et al.; motion denied. Solomon [illegible] vs. [illegible] pell; I see no [illegible] motion denied. [illegible] man; motion [illegible] Graham; report [illegible] of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 13.

By Judges Monell, Garvin and Jones.

Wm. A. Sale et al. vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Garvin, Judge Monell dissenting.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were thirty-eight cases on the calendar. Twenty-seven prisoners were found guilty, of whom nine were punished by imprisonment and [illegible] by fine; four were acquitted, and judgment [illegible] in the cases of three [illegible].

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.

Ellen Lee, who [illegible] sional pickpocket, [illegible] ay, of the Twenty[illegible] tween Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, in the act of putting her hand in a lady's pocket, and though her counsel desired to have the Court infer [illegible] fact that she was not out for the purpose of committing depredations, [illegible] remanded to the Penitentiary [illegible] fine of $50.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

James Williams was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. [illegible] fifth-street. It was [illegible] basement occupied [illegible] sort of abandoned [illegible] long time, so as [illegible] repectable residents [illegible] appeared that the [illegible] session of the place [illegible] having paid a considerable sum to the former proprietor for the good-will and fixtures, and that only one disturbance had taken place since. The prisoner was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

UNCLEANED FISH.

Patrick Boland was charged with exposing fish for sale the same not [illegible]. It appeared, however, that he had [illegible] front of his own [illegible] he was getting his breakfast, [illegible] with a cloth, and [illegible] having offered any [illegible] was acquitted.

John McLaughlin, charged with a similar offence, was found guilty and fined $1.

Louis Bettin, of No. 78 Canal-street, was accused of selling beer without a license. He had formerly kept a saloon at that place, but had given up the business, having applied for a license without success. On the occasion upon which he was arrested, he had let his cousin have the place for the purpose of entertaining a company of friends whom he had invited to a christening, [illegible] room large [illegible] being proven to [illegible] the Court, Bettin was acquitted.

Charles Miller, of No. 332 Ninth-street, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, was acquitted.

Margaret Reith, of No. 29 Broome-street, was fined $30 for disp[illegible] of liquor without a license.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday ordered 500 copies of the Tenure of Office Bill to be printed. A resolution was adopted directing that the clerks and pages employed during the present special session be paid the usual sum *per diem*. The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Thayer, calling upon the President for information regarding the absence of Gov. Cummings, of Colorado, from his post, was adopted. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The following were among the bills passed by the Senate yesterday: Authorizing the Syracuse Magdalene Society to sell real estate; incorporating the New Hamburg and Marlborough Ferry Company; to revive the act incorporating the Foote Library and Historical Society at Jamestown; to facilitate the acquisition by the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company of real estate; to facilitate the construction of the Middleburg and Schoharie Railroad; for the relief of the Augusta Cemetery Association; amending the charter of the Hope Fire Insurance Company; increasing the number of Notaries Public in New-York; incorporating the American Safe Deposit Company of New-York; amending the law relative to the collection of taxes in Onondaga County; amending the act relative to the State Lunatic Asylum; to facilitate the construction of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh Railroad; changing the time of holding the Circuit Court and the Court of Oyer and Terminer; amending the act establishing the Recorder's Court in Utica; incorporating the Rensselaer County Monumental Union Association.

The Assembly passed the following: To amend the charter of the village of Saratoga Springs; to prevent delays in the passage of passengers or freight over railroads in this State; authorizing the preparation of a manual for the use of the Constitutional Convention; to amend the act to authorize certain towns to take stock and issue bonds in aid of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad; to amend the Capital Police act; to amend the charter of the National Life Insurance Company; to pay bounties to certain volunteers in the City of New-York; to amend the charter of the Home Life Insurance Company; in relation to the offices of Recorder, Assessor, Chamberlain and City Attorney of the City of Troy; for the relief of the Co-operative Iron Founders' Association of Troy; to incorporate the Metropolitan Bathing Association; in relation to the common schools in Lockport; to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the regulations concerning brokers.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Supreme Court of Louisiana a decision was rendered a few days since that a promissory note given for a loan of Confederate money was not recoverable—in other words, that Confederate money was not a valuable or a legal consideration. In a case appealed from the District Court in the Parish of St. Tammany, it was decided also that an attorney-at-law paid a fee in Confederate money had not received compensation for his services, and was entitled to a judgment for the amount. These, we believe, are the first direct decisions the Supreme Court has rendered as to the value of Confederate money as a consideration.

A dispatch received in this City yesterday by Mr. J. W. Prince, general Eastern agent of several of the Western railroads, dated Milwaukee, April 13, states that the steamer *City of St. Paul* was about leaving for Winona with a full freight and four hundred passengers. This signalizes the opening of navigation, and the number of passengers taken by the *St. Paul* indicates that there is to be a large immigration to the Northwest this season. Lake Pippin will probably not be open for ten or twelve days yet, which will be later by nearly a week than the ice gave way last year.

Major Field, of the Marine Corps, recently tried by court-martial at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, publishes a card, stating that the case "has assumed a new and unexpected phase. One of the members of the Court has been reported for ungentlemanly behavior while on duty as a member of the Court, and charges are being prepared against the Judge-Advocate and members of the Court for scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals and neglect of duty."

A few nights since some burglars entered the residence of N. D. Kennaster, Esq., and carried out a small iron safe which he kept in the rear of the hall, and which contained over $33,000 in United States bonds. The burglars placed the safe on the curbstone in front of the dwelling and broke it open by means of a sledge-hammer or some other instrument. They secured the $33,000 and left, leaving no clue which might lead to their discovery.

Col. H. R. H. McIvor, whom the Atlantic Cable recently announced as having been captured somewhere in Ireland, is now in New-Orleans, never having served as a Fenian in Ireland. Instead of having been an officer of the United States army, as announced, Col. McIvor was formerly an officer of the British Government, and served in India and the Crimea.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund have received from Dr. Sears official notice of his acceptance of the office of General Agent, and of his readiness to enter at once upon the performance of its duties. His address will continue to be at Providence, R. I., for the present.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says, the Commission appointed by the Government to examine and report upon League Island as a naval station for iron-clad vessels have made their report, and approve of the site with entire unanimity.

The total vote in Rhode Island was 10,910, of which Gen. Burnside received 7,554; Pierce, 3,350; scattering, 6. For members of Congress, Mr. Jenckes, to whom there was little opposition, received 4,640, while Mr. Dixon's majority was 1,245.

The report that Gen. Schofield intended removing his headquarters from Richmond to Fortress Monroe is incorrect. The General will remove his family to Fortress Monroe, but his headquarters will remain in Richmond.

Col. James Fairman delivered a lecture before the Brooklyn Academy of Design, at the Brooklyn Institute, last evening, upon the Æsthetics of Art, before a large and intelligent audience.

A fire-damp explosion occurred near Pottsville, Penn., on Friday night, at Ashland Colliery, by which twelve miners were killed, among them Jas. Mather, a well-known cricket player.

The pilot-boat *Caleb Curtis* was lost in San Francisco harbor on Friday, while attempting to cross the bar. Three pilots and four sailors were drowned.

The portraits of Thos. H. Seymour and Isaac Toucey, which were removed from the Senate Chamber at Hartford, Conn., some years since, have been returned to their former place.

Mrs. Sheppard, a milliner, shot A. Lederman, at La Crosse, Wis., on Friday afternoon, for slander. The wound of Mr. Lederman is not considered fatal.

Gov. Crapo, of Michigan, has appointed Thursday, the 18th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer.

Several bridges on the Southern Minnesota Railroad have been carried away recently by floods, stopping the running of trains.

Two towboats, the *Dolphin* and *Dick Fisher*, were destroyed by fire at Pittsburgh on Thursday night. Loss $50,000.

Two Indian chiefs had a stabbing affray at La Crosse, Wis., yesterday, in which one was killed.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the [illegible] Court, Justice Barnard presiding, in the action entitled Caroline Graham vs. Andrew Graham.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday twenty-seven persons were convicted of various offences.

Is a European War at Hand?

The statistics which we published lately from the Belgian War Office, as to the military preparations of the great Powers of Europe, show that it is everywhere felt that there are great questions yet outstanding which can only be settled on the battle-field. They show that there is a universal determination to secure for the emergency the best armaments and most destructive arms yet produced. Half a million Chassepot rifles for France; half a million Wanzl guns for Austria; half a million Snider rifles for England; six hundred thousand Carle guns for Russia, and as many needle-guns for Prussia as there are living Germans to carry them;—such are the indications that this year, which Napoleon, at its beginning, foretold was sure to be a year of *peace*, is to be occupied with the most energetic and stupendous preparations for a struggle that must try the strength of every nation that would preserve its existence. The lesser Powers—the States of South Germany, Denmark, Holland, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Greece—are as active, proportionally, as their more powerful neighbors, and are getting armies and guns in order for the dangerous contingencies which are felt to be impending.

Every day for a week past we have had Cable dispatches announcing the imminency of the outbreak of war—France and Prussia threatening first to draw the sword; and the news was made more alarming by the fact that it was felt in all quarters that a war at this time could not be *confined* to these Powers. Not to speak of Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and the South German States—all of which would quite surely be compelled to take part on one side or the other—the condition and relations of Austria, as well as those of Russia, are such as to make it certain that only an opportunity is required to plunge them into struggles by which each might expect to better its fortunes, recover its losses, or strengthen its position. It would be impossible, as things now are, for another war to be fought out as simply and *cleanly* as the Prusso-Austrian war of last year. That war was a surprise in its beginning and a disappointment in its close, as well as altogether unprecedented in its brevity; it was a war the like of which can hardly again occur in Europe, and which could not find its counterpart in such a Franco-Prussian war as that with which Europe is threatened. It is the inevitable *complications* of the pending struggle which causes apprehensions in all quarters, and which are likely, after all, to make its outbreak less precipitous than the late dispatches have indicated.

The Cable has given us few facts thus far on which we can form an independent judgment as to the prospects or the immediate or relative bearings of the whole matter at this moment. Our first alarm was about the attempts of France to obtain possession of Luxemburg; but we could not learn that the negotiations which have been going on for a considerable time about this matter had reached any new or perilous point. We heard also about certain movements of small bodies of Prussian troops; but these were possessed of no real significance, and were only such incidents as are constantly taking place in the Prussian territory. There has also been a dispatch from Berlin that Bismarck had demanded of France an explanation of its military preparations, and their immediate cessation. If this have any foundation, it is unquestionably very ominous; but should it turn out only to be a Berlin rumor or a speculative *canard*, it will hurt nobody but stock-jobbers. That it has not been confirmed by subsequent dispatches, is certainly very seriously against its truth.

Here we must again remark, as we did the other day, that the steadiness of the bourses of Europe is altogether unaccountable, if immediate war be really apprehended. Its great perils, if it should come, are universally acknowledged; and yet, when we are told it is at hand, we find that that "unerring indicator," the financial barometer, scarcely gives a sign of motion, we are compelled, therefore, to wait for actual events before we announce the storm for whose advent the energies of Europe are making preparation.

The Mississippi Floods.

The latest advices from Louisiana confirm the worst apprehensions of very serious damage from the floods in the Mississippi. This redoubles the importance of our early suggestion to the capitalists of the North, who are supposed to be interested in everything that contributes to the prosperity of the country. As we understand the proposition made by the Louisianians to Congress, what was asked was, that the United States should indorse the bonds of the State of Louisiana to the extent of $3,000,000; for security, the United States receiving from the State five million acres of alluvial "swamp lands," which on the reconstruction of the levees would be of immense value. It was also proposed to levy a special tax on the State for the payment of the interest, and ultimately for the redemption of the bonds themselves.

In the present condition of affairs the unindorsed bonds of the State of Louisiana would be comparatively worthless in open market. Indeed their outside negotiation might be impossible, and in view of the advantages to be derived by the nation, there were many reasons in favor of the acceptance of the proposition—reasons which will operate with increased effect upon Congress at the Fall session, to which time the subject has been deferred.

Probably no more pointed illustration of the evil of procrastination could be given than the course taken on this very matter. One year ago an appropriation of $1,500,000—the measure defeated by Eastern extremists—would have answered every purpose for which $3,000,000 were needed at the opening of the last session, and for which we doubt not $6,000,000 will prove insufficient long before a single dollar is voted.

The Committee on Finance, through Senator Henderson, reported the bill, and the Senator availed himself of the occasion to present, briefly but convincingly, the arguments in its favor. Examining the subject purely from a monetary point, it is urged that the material interests of the nation call loudly for the adoption of the measure. From the statistics presented in the report, it seems that Louisiana produced in 1860, on these very lands, 500,000,000 pounds of sugar, worth to-day $50,000,000; 3,000,000 gallons of molasses, worth at the lowest rate $21,000,000; 500,000 bales of cotton, worth $60,000,000, from which the United States would receive, as *revenue duty*, on sugar, $5,000,000; on molasses, $1,050,000, and on cotton, $5,500,000—a grand *annual* total of $11,550,000. In these few statements is presented an argument more potent with capitalists than would be a hundred narrations of the damage done to life and health by the flood. It is, of course, in this light and from this stand-point that money-lenders will view the subject, but at the same time it behooves us to remember the terrible privations, embarrassments and sufferings caused by the fury of the current and the resistless power of the stream. It is claimed that the actual labor of over 600,000 people, residents of the State, depends upon the reconstruction of the levees; and it is argued with great cogency that "if Congress possesses the power to feed them from the Federal coffers, it is absurd to deny its authority to do what is absolutely necessary to make them self-sustaining. If we can build schoolhouses to give bread to the mind, we can build levees to save the body from starvation."

Nothing can be done by Congress, of course, until the Fall. It is idle to suppose that Northern capitalists will undertake that which Congress has once rejected and again referred. In the meantime, the crevasses have increased and widened, the levees are being broken continually, and the property damaged alone can be estimated by millions. Soon the flood will subside, leaving only submerged lands, ruined crops, broken houses and destitute, idle people as its record.

The Russian Treaty—Coal and Wood for the Pacific Coast.

Setting aside the pleasant badinage in which some of our cotemporaries have commented upon the recent purchase of Russian America, and the abuse heaped upon the Secretary of State by personal and political enemies, the only serious objections made to the ratification of the treaty for the purchase of Russian America turn on the two grounds of the expense incurred and the uselessness of the territory acquired.

In the many comments made upon the absolute value of this purchase we have met none that dwell with sufficient prominence upon what seem to us two of its chief features. We allude to the vast supplies of wood and coal ready *now* to be brought into the Pacific market. The greatest need of California to-day is timber. Timber for houses, for ships, for roads, for railway purposes, for furniture, for the thousand and one uses of metropolitan civilization and rural necessity is needed, and can only be had from the distant forests of Oregon. Lower California, destined sooner or later to join the sisterhood, is also destitute. There isn't wood enough in the two countries to last three years, and the drain upon Oregon is one that cannot be kept up much longer. Oregon is growing rapidly, and the experience of her neighbors will teach her people the folly of sending off that of which they are sure to stand in need themselves.

Turning to Russian America we find that the inhabitants of the adjacent islands know only that it "is a dense pine forest." And the fact is, that there is a supply of the finest timber in the world—a product which will bring population and wealth to her shores, and give her a position such as population and wealth only can give.

Then, too, the growing navigation of the Pacific coast, and of the interior rivers of California, demand continual and vast supplies of coal. The steam trade of the coast, vast and important as it is, is but little known among the people of this country. It has but few equals, and is yet in its infancy. Regular lines of steamers run weekly from San Francisco to Panama, to Oregon, to various ports on the coast; the Japan and China route is open; the Sacramento and San Joaquin are as familiar with the glidings of the daily keels as the Hudson. These lines own an enormous number of steamers, and burn great quantities of coal. Where do they get it? Not from California, for there is none there, nor from Oregon—but from New South Wales, New-York and Liverpool.

Russian America abounds with coal—just the very coal that the California steamers need, and the very material that will, in connection with the lumber supply, go far toward making it commercially great and valuable.

Leaving everything else out of the question—ignoring all matters of political economy, all questions of international interest or continental policy, it is evident that any purchase that can supply the demands of the Western coast for wood and coal is a purchase that in a very little time will vindicate itself.

Education of the Freedmen.

One of the most pressing of the many necessities of the Southern States is that of *educating* the negroes who have but just been released from Slavery, and who are nevertheless fully clothed with political power. While the need is so great, it is fortunate that the result of efforts now in progress is so encouraging.

Under the stimulating encouragements of the Freedmen's Bureau, assisted by the more cunning politicians who mark the current, colored schools in the South, and more especially in Tennessee, are working wonders. It is said that more than 100,000 of the late slave population are in schools; that Tennessee alone has over 8,000, and that of the 2,000 who attend in Memphis, the daily average is seventy-two per cent., against a daily average in New-York of forty-three per cent.

The progress made by the scholars is also said to be remarkable. The newspapers of the South as yet are quiet on the subject; politicians ignore it as a debatable ground; but the Bureau records and private advices show the importance and extent of the schools already established, as they also indicate the field for benevolent and statesmanlike labor.

It seems from the report of the School Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Alvord, that during the past six months there were officially reported 1,839 schools, (including industrial schools,) with 1,634 teachers and 67,971 scholars, while on Sunday there are open 793 schools, with 70,610 scholars. Out of the 83,000 pupils recorded, but 2,000 were free before the war, and the average intelligence, studiousness and conduct of the one class is quite as high as that of the other. The fact that 628 of the schools are sustained by the freedmen, and that 15,000 pupils pay $11,377 toward the support of the system, is most creditable, indicating an appreciative and independent spirit. Normal schools have been scatteringly established, and industrial schools, in which domestic duties and the minor accomplishments are taught, are quite numerous. In addition to these organized efforts, we learn of a widespread desire among the colored people, who cannot be accommodated as yet in schools, to do the best they can without them. Mr. Alvord estimates the number now studying the spelling-book as more than half a million.

Questionable Celebrations.

We observe, with regret, that in some parts of the country the anniversaries of Union victories during the late war are celebrated like the Fourth of July. For instance, at Schenectady on Tuesday, the anniversary of Lee's surrender was celebrated with great *éclat*; there was a general holiday, a military parade, salutes were fired, and all the ordinary expressions of joy were indulged in. This is scarcely wise. Our great war was not for victory over a foreign foe; it was to repress an insane folly within our own borders. The men we fought were our political and national brothers—the very men we still hope to make our firm friends. To celebrate a victory over them is much like a father celebrating the subjugation of a rebellious child. What would our good friends in Schenectady say if Lee and Ewell were to get up in Richmond a grand celebration of the results of Bull Run and the Wilderness?

No, no; let there be no public celebrations of victories on either side. Senator Sumner was right in protesting against ordering paintings of any of the great battles of the civil war. Let the dead rest. War victories at best are questionable objects for rejoicing. The achieved independence of a nation may be properly celebrated as a fixed historical fact; yet even then we trample down, either in hate or pride, the corpses upon which our national existence rests. Even in our Revolution there were thousands of as good and as brave men as ever lived who sided with Great Britain. Success on our side made their names infamous, just as success on their side would have made ours infamous. Our idea was right—theirs was wrong. We won—they lost. One murder, said some ancient sage, makes a man a villian; a million makes him a hero. Civil wars are, of all conflicts, the most dreadful; and the sooner we forget their events the better it will be for our peace. Let us, by common consent, resolve that no public recognition of battles, or exultation over victories shall break the solemn silence that rests over the sufferings and the sorrows of the past. There are desolate homes and broken hearts on both sides. Is there not enough of God's charity to restrain us, on either hand, from opening wounds scarcely closed, and reviving passions that have been drowned in blood? We sincerely trust that we shall hear no more, neither North nor South, of celebrations of battles, or proclamations, or surrenders. Our great struggle was a national humiliation; it should be remembered only as a sacred sorrow, one not for the outside world to know or feel—as the sore chastening of a whole people, wronged by their own members, and only by the favor of a merciful Providence victorious over themselves.

The Real Wrongs of Ireland.

Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, has written a very sensible letter on the Irish question, setting forth, with as little circumlocution as it is possible for an Irishman to use, the various grievances that afflict his native land. Avoiding the common track pursued by most Irish orators and writers in dealing with this subject, he says nothing about the mythological ages of Irish glory and independence, but plainly states the political, social and ecclesiastical disadvantages under which the people of Ireland labor at the present day, and, it must be allowed, these are neither light nor visionary. Presuming his letter to be extensively read by Irishmen, we must congratulate the Bishop on having done his countrymen a service by showing them what they really have to complain of, as well as the proper way to obtain the redress of their grievances. The "Irish question" has been as hopelessly befogged as the "German question," which only one man is said to have ever understood, and he died before imparting his discovery to any one else; but, examined dispassionately, and in its relations to the present only, it turns out to be a very palpable and matter-of-fact case of outrageous misgovernment and tyranny, which could be easily and speedily remedied by just legislation.

The Irish need not go further back than the present day in search of wrongs that, perpetrated by any other Government than that of Great Britain, would justify revolution in the eyes of their English masters. Setting aside the wrongs of former years, the Irish might justly claim to be considered the victims of very serious misgovernment. Take, for instance, the question of the tenure of land. There are in Ireland over 600,000 tenants, of whom only 20,000 hold their land and homes under the security of leases. The remainder are constantly liable to eviction at a moment's notice, whenever it may suit the whim or the convenience of the landlord to pack them off. Coupled with this there is another piece of injustice. Irish tenants are compelled to make all improvements at their own expense, or go without them, and in case of eviction these inure to the benefit of the landlord or the succeeding tenant. The improvement of a farm is often made the pretext for such an exorbitant increase of rent that the tenant is compelled to quit the land without receiving a shilling for the improvements that have raised its value. Exasperated by such gross injustice, the evicted tenants sometimes did what they could to destroy their improvements; but this species of "wild justice" was made a felony by the act of Parliament. The landlord interest secured immunity for every kind of outrage it chose to commit, and the tenants have been left to right themselves as they can. Of course, all the advantages have been on the side of the landlords, who have left no species of injustice undone in order to obtain control of the land. Eviction was resorted to as the easiest method. Between the years 1841 and 1851, including the years of famine, 270,000 families were turned into the street, their houses leveled with the ground. The distress occasioned by these levelings was appalling, but did not arrest them. In fact, they are still resorted to, whenever a landlord wishes to clear his land of human "rubbish." It may be doubted whether similar outrages upon humanity could be possible in any other country than Ireland, or that they could be perpetrated by any other people than the English.

Absenteeism still constitutes a heavy grievance for Ireland. The greater part of the revenue of Ireland is expended abroad, and hence results a long and woful catalogue of ills,—stagnation in trade, and in every kind of industrial pursuit except agriculture; an ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed peasantry, and a constantly decreasing population. But the most vexatious and offensive wrong is the imposition of the Church of England upon the Irish. The burden of its support falls upon the Catholic tillers of the soil. Cardinal Cullen himself is obliged to pay a large amount yearly to the Protestant incumbent of the parish in which he resides, and thousands of Catholics are compelled to pay for preaching which they never hear, (an alleviating circumstance, however) and in which they do not believe. There, too, education is at a very low ebb, because the national system of schools is organized upon such principles that Catholic parents will not allow their children to attend them. Even the Catholic University of Dublin cannot obtain a charter, because, having been endowed by and for Catholics, it is a purely Catholic institution. The priesthood labor under many disabilities. A Catholic Bishop in Ireland cannot, without subjecting himself to fine or imprisonment, sign after his name the title of the See that he spiritually governs. A priest is not permitted to officiate at the burial of one of his flock. Hence the custom of the blessed clay thrown into the coffin of the dead who are to be buried without the blessing of the tomb.

No one can deny that this is a long list of grievances, nor that the Irish have endured them with greater patience than their rulers have had any reason to expect. It is of course easier to make out a list of wrongs than to point out the way in which they can best be remedied. The Bishop of Toronto suggests a petition to the Queen, and thinks that such a document, as coming from Canada, would have a "telling effect in England." Whatever plan may be adopted, it is certain that the only way to pacify Ireland is for England to do justice to the Irish. Just so long as the people of Ireland are oppressed, will that country be the scene of political and social disorders.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Education of Boys for the Sea.

We have already briefly adverted to the fact that the Chamber of Commerce, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution in favor of establishing a system of instruction in the science of practical navigation. The subject was brought to the attention of the Chamber by Mr. Geo. W. Blunt, who was associated with Messrs. Ellwood Walter and Geo. D. Morgan, as a Committee to carry out such measures, looking to the object in view, as they might deem advisable. We believe that in 1861 an act was passed by the Legislature appointing the three gentlemen, whose names we have mentioned, a Board of Trustees to forward a project of educating for shipmasters all boys whose talents or tastes leaned toward such a calling. But the hot stress of the rebellion soon after absorbed the energies of everybody, and the plan is only now revived.

These gentlemen propose to secure the aid of the Board of Education in their scheme. They desire that the preliminary instruction should be given to youth in the public schools, each of which should have its teacher of navigation. In the schools, it is claimed, more than anywhere else, would be found the proper material for making good shipmasters—boys being able to choose their profession and receive instruction under the sanction of their parents. The Committee will at once put themselves in consultation with the Board of Education in regard to this first step in their programme.

Next the Secretary of the Navy is to be appealed to for a school-ship, on board of which the lads who have passed their examination in the theory of navigation may receive further instruction and practical training. Congress is also to be urged to make provision for the support and clothing of these young sailors from the time of their entering the school-ship until they shall have passed their final examination as qualified mates. This, in substance, is what is sought by the Committee, and there is little doubt that they will soon obtain the coöperation they seek.

The importance of some such scheme as this has often been presented in these columns. It is a disgraceful fact that the mass of American seamen are deficient in nautical education. The only system of training which we have at present is what is afforded to a very limited extent by the Shipmasters' Association. This organization has not nearly the same weight and influence which attach to the British Association of a similar character and purpose. The Shipmasters' Association of England has the official sanction of the Government and the authority of the Board of Trade. It subjects all applicants for maritime command to the strictest examination as to capacity and fitness, and it has passed over 27,000 masters and mates, whose certificate from the Association is recognized as their warrant for skill and ability. The Shipmasters' Association of New-York has only issued 5,000 certificates, and the wonder is that it has been called on to furnish so many, when shipowners themselves have shown so little discrimination in the selection of proper officers for their vessels. It is only through a powerful institution and a perfect organization in every sense, such as obtains in Great Britain in this respect, that the United States can recover her position in the merchant service of the world.

At this moment we are without a correct list of our merchant vessels. The figures and returns of the Treasury Department, under this head, are quite imperfect. The Bureau of Statistics ought to provide at once a reliable list—a list which would enable our adoption of the designation by the lettering system of every vessel owned in the United States.

These are some of the advantages we hope to see inaugurated in time, and we trust that the movement by the Chamber of Commerce is the initial step toward reform in every direction.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gold is not the only metal whose relative importance changes with the political and industrial mutations of different communities. Notwithstanding the enormous expansion of the English manufacturing tin trade within a few years past, that metal has been for some time at so low a price that many Cornish and Welsh mines have had to be abandoned, not being able to compete with the influx of Banca and other Malayan tin, which, although held by the Dutch, is worked by Chinese, and is at once cheaper, of higher grade, and nearly one-half greater in amount than the aggregate production of the English mines. Within the past month, however, there has been a decrease in the English sales of imported tin, bringing about a favorable change in home prices, and this has already had the effect of inciting the reopening of several abandoned mines. In 1861 the importations of tin were only 950 tons; by 1865 it had increased to 3,000, and in 1866 was 4,500. Two million boxes of plate tin were manufactured last year, of which the United States alone imported seven million dollars worth. When our California tin mines are fairly started, we shall have a more profitable share in the enormous trade.

Like all other things, locomotive engines must be well adapted to the special work they have to do. Railways have much work that may be economically performed by light engines, though the average weight of these machines has been gradually increasing ever since their first introduction. At the celebrated engine trial on the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Road, the successful competitor, the "Rocket," had only four wheels—two supporters and two drivers. This plan was in general use for many years, sometimes modified by connecting all four wheels as drivers. But these light engines soon showed that their weight was not enough to withstand the vertical vibrations caused by inequalities in the track, and brought injury both to rolling stock and to rails, besides gradually proving its insufficient power of traction. In 1831 the first successful six-wheeled engine was built, on what is substantially the present plan of a four-wheeled supporting truck and two large drivers. Weight and size have been generally increased, until now we believe the largest locomotive engine yet built is one lately erected at the works of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. This has ten wheels, four on the supporting truck and six drivers, five feet four inches each in diameter. It is intended for coal trains between Easton and South Amboy, and is expected to draw a loaded train of one hundred coal-cars. The increase of steam pressure and of adhesive power, without increase of weight, is now the problem before mechanical inventors in this line, for there is a limit beyond which the evils of weight in wear and tear overbalance its advantages of impetus, steadiness and tractive power.

The managers of the railways in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania certainly manage to get a great many privileges from the Legislatures of their respective States, but there is room for serious doubt whether they make a fair pecuniary return for all the favors they receive. The State of Camden and Amboy, for instance, allows its legislators but three dollars a day, and these worthies, in order to make ends meet, were obliged to vote themselves over $22,000 for "stationery and postage stamps" at the close of its late session, and this was in addition to over $7,000 previously expended for the same purposes. No sooner had the act appropriating the amount named been laid before Gov. Ward, than he got down his "Daboll," and after some intricate calculations, concluded that this aggregate of nearly $30,000 would allow $360 to each member of the Legislature. The Governor vetoed the measure, and in the course of his message intimated that "a large proportion of the sum called for had been paid in money directly to individual members of the Legislature." Under these circumstances, all that could be done was to pass the bill over the veto, and this was accomplished with a promptness which did credit to the nerve of all concerned. The Pennsylvania Legislature closed its session very much after this same fashion, if we may believe a Philadelphia paper, which charges that "the usual exercises upon such occasions were varied by making numerous presents to the retiring officers." The same authority adds that "gold watches, ornamented gavels, china ware, silver ware, gold headed canes, clocks, tea sets, pitchers, goblets, casters and household articles were distributed with the reckless profusion which distinguishes a gift concert." We hear a great deal of the "ingratitude of Republics," but certainly this is nothing to the ingratitude of the railway corporations which compel these Legislatures to do their behests, and for such poor pay that they are obliged to eke out their salaries after this disgraceful style.

The cry of "hard times" begins to be heard in the West. The demand for further inflation came from that quarter, and its rejection by Congress is followed by confessions which show on what an unreal basis the apparent prosperity of that section rests. The Chicago *Tribune*, with all its radicalism, is obliged to confront unpleasant facts. The signs of the times, it declares, "do not necessarily portend a panic, but they are nevertheless "indications of an unsettling of financial affairs which should not be disregarded." The same journal, in the same connection, talks of "the crushing effects of the storm" which is coming, alludes to "the impending panic and prostration," and recommends the weighing of every dollar before parting with it, as a prudential act which none can afford to disregard. The quarter whence these warnings come lends to them unusual significance. The West is buoyant, hopeful, sanguine, enthusiastic and is generally disposed to deprecate the caution of Eastern traders and financiers as a part of the fogyism from which the newer districts are exempt. The declarations of the leading journal of Chicago are therefore especially worthy of notice. They show that even the West now discerns the danger which is imminent, and the wisdom of the course which alone can save us from national bankruptcy.

England is evidently preparing to withdraw from this continent. The London *Times* explicitly represents the Imperial guarantee to the projected Intercolonial Railroad as the equivalent for the withdrawal of English troops from the North American Provinces. "It is the intention of the Queen's Government to withdraw at no distant time all British troops from the American continent," are the suggestive words of our London namesake on the occasion. From this point of view the Intercolonial Railroad is a "mockery, a delusion and a snare." As a means of facilitating the transport of British troops it might be possessed of advantages commensurate to its cost. In any other sense it is a monstrous folly. The Provinces, left to themselves, would be powerless; and when the English Government aids the railroad in consideration of the withdrawal of its troops, Canada and her sisters must make up their minds to face the difficulties and the expenditure of a new existence. Nothing that has transpired warrants the belief that the Provinces in any respect appreciate the delicacy and danger of their new position.

The official correspondence between the Austrian Government and our authorities, in reference to the personal safety of the Emperor Maximilian, not only shows the perilous position of the Imperial power in Mexico, but furnishes another proof of the opinion entertained in Europe as to the influence of the American Government over our sister Republic. The Austrian Government puts its appeal for our interference on the ground that "it is in great measure to the moral support of the American Government that the Liberal Party in Mexico owes its present successes." This is a fact that is now recognized throughout the world; and it is by reason of this fact that we must regard ourselves in some degree responsible for the future conduct of Mexico. We must, so far as in our power, aid in the establishment of a strong and orderly Republic there, and see to it that the anarchy and horrors of other times be not repeated after the exit of Maximilian whom we have expelled.

Animal magnetism is reviving, or rather steadily growing, as a recognized curative and anæsthetic agent in Europe. Most of the continental Governments have introduced it by law or decree into the hospitals. In France it is used very extensively to produce insensibility under surgical operations, and is found to be quite as efficient as ether or chloroform, without being attended by the grave dangers that accompany those powerful fluids. Germany makes a more general use of it in the cure of nervous and mental diseases, from hysteria to lunacy, and Saxony recognizes it by prescribed regulations for its operations. Italian scientific societies have latterly taken it up for investigation, and although in conservative old England "the faculty" still holds back, high medical and scientific individual authorities have indorsed it as at all events a valuable anæsthetic. The subject has probably received less attention in this country than in any other.

We are astonished that the Canadians have not been thrown into a higher State of excitement by our acquisition of Russian America. Anything like a new development of the "grasping ambition" of the United States ordinarily throws them into severe spasms; and when we reflect how this acquisition looks, in view of the scheme of colonial confederation, it is hard to tell how they are capable of enduring it. We suppose they must have learned by this time that it is no use getting angry with us, and have concluded hereafter to take things coolly, including even the prospect of being swallowed up themselves.

The State of New-Jersey has lately pronounced against an excise law for the State, such as exists in this locality. The lower branch of the same body has also negatived the proposition to allow negroes to vote. New-Jersey still asserts her unwillingness to give way to the "new-fangled notions" of the present times. She was the last of the Northern States to give in her adhesion to the Republican Party; and even her Republicanism has always been of a more conservative character than that which prevailed in any of the other States. In the course of time, however, Jersey is sure to come out about right.

It seems that Spain continues to be very stiff in her refusal to concede the demands of England in the *Tornado* case. She is very sure, however, to come to terms at last. In other times, Spanish pride would have scorned the idea of compliance with such a demand, in any case, and especially if made in such a style as characterizes the English action; but the recent history of Spain shows that she can, upon occasion, *give in* with a dignity equal to that with which she can hold out. When a few more English ships appear in the Spanish Main, the *Tornado* will be gracefully surrendered.

Public Buildings for the City.

The United States Government seems to have fully determined that all its public buildings in this City shall be of a character commensurate with the importance and magnitude of the business which is transacted here by its agents. Within a few years we may reasonably expect to see a Post-office at the lower end of the City Hall Park which shall be an enduring ornament to the metropolis, and a convenience to our citizens, in lieu of the shabby, ill-adapted building which is now used for this purpose. But improvement in this particular is not to stop with the erection of a new Post-office. Increased facilities for the prosecution of Government business are to be given in another direction. The unsightly and rickety structure at the Battery, which is now used as a revenue and barge office, is to give place to a building which will be in every way suited to the requirements of this branch of the public service. On Saturday the deed which conveys to the United States Government the land at the Battery, whereon the new offices are to be built, was signed by Mayor Hoffman and the Clerk of the Common Council, for a consideration to the City of $10,000. It is understood that the beginning of work upon the contemplated building will not be long delayed.

The Case of Hackett.

A correspondent wishes to know how it happened that one John Hackett, who was convicted of murder in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in December, 1865, is now at large? The inquiry is doubtless prompted by the well-known shortcomings in the administration of criminal justice in this City, where rogues of all degrees are frequently let loose upon the community. In this instance, the process has been entirely regular and legal; and probably, also, in accordance with justice and the merits of the case. Hackett was convicted of the murder of John Green by stabbing, and was sentenced to be executed in February, 1866. Exceptions were taken at the trial, and the General Term of the Supreme Court unanimously set aside the verdict as against the evidence, and granted a new trial. Before the second trial came on, the surgeon who attended Green in his last illness at the hospital, sent a communication to the District-Attorney which threw grave doubt upon the question whether Green died in consequence of the stab-wound received at the hands of Hackett, or from the effects of a fatal disease with which he had long been afflicted. Under these circumstances and in view of the additional fact that the main witness for the people was not to be had, the District-Attorney, with the sanction of the Recorder, consented to accept a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. This plea permits the Judge, in his discretion, to suspend sentence; and in consideration of the previous good character of Hackett, which was vouched for by many respectable persons, and also in view of the fact that the prisoner had been in close confinement for 15 months, the Recorder saw fit, and justly as we think, to suspend sentence—warning the prisoner at the same time that he must consider himself at large on his good behavior, and that sentence was liable to be pronounced against him at any time should he be found committing any act inconsistent with the character of a good citizen.

Our Harbor Law.

It certainly seems that the law which was passed in April, 1866, regulating boatmen in the harbor of New-York, is being interpreted by the authorities in a manner which was never contemplated by the Legislature. The law itself is vaguely worded, if not contradictory in some of its provisions. For instance, section 1 forbids that any incoming vessel shall be boarded without leave first obtained from the officer in charge. This prohibition fully protects merchants and shipmasters from the visits of improper characters, and is all that they can reasonably ask. But section 6 of the law makes the 1st section a mockery by providing that "no person, except the owner or consignee of the vessel, shall go alongside of or hold any communication therewith." By enforcing the latter provision, it is clear that neither food, fuel or surgical aid can be furnished to newly-arrived ship, without first getting the owner or consignee to accompany the boat which boards her. This seems to be very absurd and quite inconvenient, when we remember that owners and consignees may be out of town at the time of the ship's coming to port. Not only are the owners of rowboats which ply in the waters as a business injuriously affected by the stringent enforcement of this remarkable statute, but the proprietors of pleasure-yachts are seriously inconvenienced as well.

In illustration of this we may say that no boats at the present time are permitted to visit the *Great Eastern*, or even to get within close inspecting distance of that ship. To the professional boatmen this regulation, as applied to the *Great Eastern*, cuts off one great source of profit, and they claim that the act is illegal, in interfering with the rights of citizens who prosecute their calling by using the public waters. Several boatmen have been arrested for alleged violation of this law, and a test case as to its constitutionality has been argued at the Court of General Sessions. Meanwhile, and until the case shall be settled, the boating business is at a stand-still.

Help for the South.

Among the most pressing wants of the people of the South are *garden seeds*. Sheppard & Co., No. 214 South-street, are supplying at one-third their ordinary price, seeds to the American Missionary Association, No. 53 John-street, which distributes them where they are most wanted. For every $100 that may be subscribed, $300 worth of seeds are sent.

Illegal Registration in Tennessee—Meeting of Negroes.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, April 13.

Gov. Brownlow has issued a proclamation declaring the registration of voters in the counties of Benton, Coffin, Franklin, Hardeman, Humphrey, Lincoln, Stewart and Wilson null and void.

A large meeting of Radical colored people was held to-day at the Capitol. Resolutions were adopted supporting Gov. Brownlow and the Radical cause.

Delegates were appointed to the Congressional Convention to be held on the 16th of May.

Treasury officers from Washington are here to look after the distilleries in the middle of Tennessee. All will be closed, as none have complied with the law of 1866. Their business being considered different from that of the Northern distilleries. The Government will lose a large amount of revenue by these operations.

Kentucky and Tennessee Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 13.

Gen. Boyle, President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, states that sixty miles of the grading of that road has been completed, extending to the extensive coal mines in Hopkins County. $675,000 have been subscribed along the route, and Evansville will subscribe $300,000, indicating that the road will certainly be built.

The bridges over the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers have been completed, and travel on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad is fully resumed.

Opening of the Kennebec River.

GARDINER, Me., Saturday, April 13.

Navigation of the Kennebec is now open for the season. The steamer *Eastern Queen* arrived this noon.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 13.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent in some further nominations for several of the most vigorously contested offices that yet remain vacant, as follows: For Minister to Austria, fourth name thus far presented, HENRY J. RAYMOND; Naval Officer at New-York, CORNELL J. FRANKLIN, present Deputy Naval Officer; Philadelphia, Collector of the Port, Col. PETER LYLE; Naval Officer, Ex-Gov. D. R. PORTER; Surveyor, SAMUEL G. KING.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate also did a very good day's work at confirmations. The Buffalo appointments—ISAAC M. SCHERMERHORN for Postmaster, Gen. JAMES S. STRONG for Assessor, and Gen. A. R. ROOT for Collector, all excellent men—were all confirmed. EUGENE F. TISDALE was confirmed as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third Louisiana District, being recommended by ex-Gov. HAHN of that State.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

In the matter of the Austrian mission, the President seems following the bent of his own inclination as to choice of names, this being the third nomination of a gentleman without previous consultation or knowledge on the nominee's part. The Committee on Foreign Relations will consider the nomination on Monday morning.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 13.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

The President has replied to the resolution of the Senate adopted on Wednesday, requesting him to communicate to that body, if, in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, a copy of any recent correspondence which may have taken place on the subject of prisoners of war taken by belligerents in the Mexican Republic.

The following are the papers inclosed:

Mr. Secretary of State:

I have just received a telegraphic dispatch from my Court, on the subject of which I should be happy to speak with you. May I ask you to fix the hour when I can have the honor of seeing yo to-morrow.

I remain, Mr. Secretary, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBURCK.

PRO MEMORIA.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The Emperor of Austria, my gracious Sovereign, has been informed that his brother is surrounded in Queretaro by the Liberals. The fate of the prisoners after the battle of Zacatecas makes the Emperor anxious for his brother's safety should he fall into the hands of the Liberals.

I received yesterday a telegram from my Court, instructing me to speak on the subject with Mr. Secretary of State, and to see if you would not be disposed to use your influence with JUAREZ to urge him to respect in such an eventuality the person of my Emperor's brother. Of course, such a friendly intervention would also benefit the other eventual prisoners, particularly the foreigners.

We hesitate the less to make this application to you, Mr. Secretary, not only because we have confidence in the friendliness of the American Government, but because this Government seems to have a right to demand from JUAREZ to respect prisoners of war, as it is in great measure to the moral support of the American Government that the Liberal Party in Mexico owes its present successes.

WYDENBRUCK.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1867.

MY DEAR COUNT WYDENBRUCK: With the President's approval I have this morning transmitted by telegraph a dispatch to Mr. CAMPBELL, a copy of which I place in your hands. I have also communicated to Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary here, the sentiments of this Government in regard to the exigency apprehended in Mexico.

I am, my dear Count WYDENBRUCK,
Very faithfully yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Count WYDNNBRUCK, &c., &c., Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1867.

To Mr. L. D. Campbell, United States Minister to Mexico, St. Charles Hotel, New-Orleans, La.

The capture of the Prince MAXIMILIAN, in Queretaro, by the Republican armies, seems probable. The reported severity practiced on the prisoners taken at Zacatecas excites apprehension that similar severity may be practiced in the case of the Prince and his alien troops; such severities would be injurious to the national cause of Mexico, and to the republican system throughout the world.

You will communicate to President JUAREZ promptly and by effectual means the desire of this Government, that in case of capture, the Prince and his supporters may receive the humane treatment accorded by civilized nations to prisoners of war.

The expense of making the communication to President JUAREZ will be defrayed by this Department.

I am, &c.,
WM. H. SEWARD.

[COPY.]

[TELEGRAPH VIA W. U. TELEGRAPH, APRIL 9, 1867.]

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8, 1867.

I started a messenger for San Luis Potosi with dispatches this A. M. to Galveston by rail and steamer; thence to Tampico by fast dispatch steamer *Blackbird*. I have sent you full dispatches by mail.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

MATTERS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The issue of fractional currency from the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day amounted to $317,000. The shipments of fractional currency for the week amounted to $442,265, of which $350,000 went to the United States Depository, at Buffalo, New-York; $100,000 to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York. The same amount to the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, and the remainder to the National Banks.

The disbursements of the week were as follows:

War Department	$3,333,975
Navy Department	493,567
Interior Department	630,875
Total	$4,458,417

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week is $172,500, and the actual circulation at this date is $298,926,724. The amount of fractional currency redeemed $395,600.

The Treasury of the United States holds United States bonds valued at $340,610,950 as securities for circulating notes for National Banks, and bonds valued at $38,930,950 as securities for deposits of public moneys in banks designated as public depositories. The total securities held amount to $379,541,900.

The public income realized from Internal Revenue sources, for to-day, is $383,809.

The receipts for the past week amount to over two and a third millions, which swells the grand total for this much of the present fiscal year to nearly two hundred and twenty-three millions.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for delivery to the parties entitled to receive the same eighteen patents, covering 1,687 acres, for Kansas trust lands in the State of Kansas, being sales of Indian lands under the treaty of October 4, 1859.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The authorities of Nebraska having presented to the Interior Department the question whether the lands granted to the State under the Enabling Act of 19th of April, 1864, should be deducted from the lands granted under the Act of 4th of September, 1841, granting to each new State 500,000 acres of land for the purpose of internal improvement, the Secretary of the Interior decided that the grant of 1864 should not be deducted from that of 1841; but that the State is entitled to the full quantity under each grant.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

Mr. BENJAMIN V. ABBOTT, who was yesterday admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, is the eminent compiler of *Abbott's National Digest*, and not a law publisher, as previously stated.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Secretary of the Interior has received information that the third section of twenty miles of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, formerly known as the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, has been completed.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Surveyor of Customs—Simon Litzenberg, Chester, Penn.; Samuel M. Breckenridge, St. Louis.

Consuls—William T. Forbes, of Pennsylvania, Moscow, Russia; John Richard, of Pennsylvania, at Ravenna; Charles B. Blockway, of Pennsylvania, at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Receiver of Public Moneys—Garland C. Brodhead, at Booneville, Mo.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—James Fishback, to the Tenth District of Illinois; William T. Tune, Fourth District of Tennessee; James C. Strong, Thirteenth District of New-York.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Eugene Tisdale, Third District of Louisiana; Adrian R. Root, Thirteenth District of New-York.

Indian Agent—Christopher Carson, for Indians in New-Mexico.

Rear-Admiral—Henry K. Hoff.

Postmasters—Isaac M. Schemerhorn, Buffalo, N. Y.; Calvin L. Spalding, Jonesville, Mich.; Wm. L. Burt, Boston, Mass.; Lawrence S. Church, Woodstock, Ill.; Edward Lorin, Notre Dame, Ind.; Oliver Bourke, Catskill, N. Y.; Clinton W. Sly, Bryan, Ohio; Ira T. Smith, Keeseville, N. Y.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day rejected the following nominations:

Brevet Brigadier-General—Samuel M. Pollock.

Register Land Office—Francis A. Hall, Monroe, La.

Receiver of Public Moneys—Wm. Field, Menasha, Wis.

Indian Agent—Algernon S. Paddock, to the Pawnee Indians.

Surveyor of Customs—Samuel G. King, Philadelphia; Thomas Ward, Michigan City, Ind.

Collector of Customs—Peter Lyle, Philadelphia.

Naval Officer—Ex-Gov. David R. Porter, Philadelphia.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Washington J. Jackson, Second District of Pennsylvania; Isaac S. Atkinson, First District of Maryland; Samuel Ryan, Fifth District of Wisconsin.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—John B. Wright, Ninth District of Illinois.

Postmasters—French Weems, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Louis Bolman, Bloomington, Ind.; James Haslett, Lyons, Iowa; Berry H. Mace, Newburgh, N. Y.; Thomas McDonald, Susquehanna Depot, Philadelphia.

Assistant Medical Purveyor—Eugene H. Abadie.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Capt. PHILIP R. FENDALL, Sr., of the United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to the steam frigate *Guerriere*.

SAMUEL L. WOOD, Jr., has been ordered to the storeship *Relief*.

Acting Master J. M. WILLIAMS has been ordered to duty in the Gulf Squadron.

Mate CHARLES M. REDMONDS has been detached from the *Tallapoosa*, and granted leave of absence for discharge.

Third Assistant Engineer CHARLES R. NAGLE is ordered to the *Winooski*.

Acting Boatswain WILLIAM BURDITT is ordered to duty as foreman of laborers at the Boston Navy-yard.

Acting Masters GILBERT NORTON, THOMAS SCOTHARD, and Acting Ensigns GEORGE E. THOMAS and PETER HOWARD are ordered to the *Relief*.

Engineer WILLIAM BOND has been detached from the *Winooski* and ordered North for examination.

Boatswain ROBERT ANDERSON has been detached from the *Monongahela* and placed on furlough.

Acting Boatswain WILLIAM L. BOND, from special duty at Boston, and ordered to the *Monongahela*.

Acting Master EZRA S. GOODWIN, of the *Mohican*, and Mate WM. PARKS, of the *Newbern*, have resigned.

ARMY BULLETIN.

First Lieut. SAMUEL G. PENNEY, Ninth Infantry, has been ordered to report before the Retiring Board at San Francisco.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. CARLTON, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, has three months' delay in joining his regiment, at the end of which one year's leave of absence is granted.

Brevet Col. JOHN MCALLASTER, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to assume command of the Benecia Arsenal, California.

Capt. JOHN RODGERS, Second Artillery, granted four months leave.

Capt. E. H. LIPSCOM, Twenty-fifth Infantry, ordered to regiment.

Brevet Major-Gen. EMORY UPTON, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fifth Infantry, has leave extended to three months.

First Lieut. O. M. MITCHELL, Seventeenth Infantry, ordered to report to Gen. AUGUR for staff duty.

Brevet Capt. R. D. HARDING, Twenty-seventh Infantry, relieved from recruiting service.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 13.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY 500 copies of the Tenure of Office Bill were ordered to be printed. He remarked there was great occasion for its use at this time.

PAY OF CLERKS AND PAGES.

A resolution was adopted to pay the clerks of committees and pages, employed during the present special session, and such other attendants as are paid by the day, the usual *per diem* compensation.

GOV. CUMMINGS OF COLORADO.

The Senate passed Mr. THAYER's resolution, heretofore submitted, calling on the President for information relative to Gov. CUMMINGS' absence from Colorado Territory, whether with, or without leave, the time paid, &c.

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN the Senate went into Executive Session.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

The work of preparation for the elections goes on right merrily, and the Conventions have brought quite a number of candidates into the field. It is not known when the elections will take place, but those for the Federal and Provincial Parliament, contrary to all expectation, are to be held together; so that just double the number of elections will take place throughout the dominion. Ontario will send eighty-two members to the House of Commons or Federal Parliament, and the same number to the Provincial Legislature or House of Assembly. This is seventy-five more representatives than Upper Canada elected before. The general representation of that section of the Province, formerly called Upper Canada, has been increased by seventeen members; and in addition to the one hundred and sixty-four members to be elected by the people, there will be twenty-four Senators from Ontario, appointed by the Crown from among the present members of the Legislative Council. The Federal Parliament is to be of five years' duration, and that of the Local Parliament four years. The Governor-General has the appointment of the Lieutenant-Governors, and they will have the selection of their own advisers, independent of political parties; that is, they are not to be responsible to the Legislature, but to the Governor. The advisers of the Governor-General will be, of course, responsible to Parliament and the people, but it is not known how many members will compose the Cabinet. It is rumored that there will be ten, as follows: Ontario three, Quebec three, and the Maritime Provinces four. Hitherto there have been twelve members in the Canadian Cabinet. Attorney-General MACDONALD, Provincial Secretary MCDOUGALL and Finance Minister HOWLAND are on their way out from England, and will be here in about a week. Lord MONCK, it seems to be definitely settled, is to come back early in June, consequently it may be inferred that the elections will take place in the interim, and Parliament be called together in July or August.

THE EXTRADITION OF LAMIRANDE.

The correspondence with reference to the unlawful extradition of LAMIRANDE, the forger, has been made public, from which it appears, as many anticipated, Lord MONCK has been severely censured. The part he took in the affair was wholly at his own instance, and not by advice, as was said, of the law officers of the Crown. His Excellency committed a grievous wrong, and he has been rightly blamed for it; but it looks odd that he has been selected after it for another term as Governor-General. The only reason for his reappointment must be his well-known popularity among the Canadian people.

ANNEXATION.

An Annexationist has shown himself at an election meeting in the County of Monck. His name is Dr. KERR. Referring to the probability of being a candidate, he said that "though placing reliance upon the dispatches of RUSSELL, PEEL, DERBY and other English statesmen, he had rendered himself ineligible for any position in the gift of the people. These noblemen had taught him to believe that annexation would be the best thing for us, for England and the United States. He was not responsible for those opinions, but he could not help entertaining them." It is reported that at a "Reform" Convention called in the County of Lincoln, not a loyal man attended it—they were all Annexationists. These facts, if facts they are, do not indicate the growth of annexation sentiments in the Province. It is not to be doubted that we have Annexationists in various parts of the country, but they are so few as to be utterly insignificant, and very rarely show their heads. As a party they cannot exist at the present time.

OBITUARY.

Judge TASCHEREAU, who died recently at Kamouraska, was formerly a member of the Legislature and Provincial Secretary in 1845. He was also Police Magistrate of Quebec, and at his death was a Judge of the Supreme Court. He died at the age of sixty-one and was unmarried.

THE POISONING CASE AT SOREL.

A great poisoning case has terminated at Sorel, resulting in the conviction of one PROVENCHEUR for the murder of a man named JOUTRAS. The facts, as brought out show that PROVENCHEUR's wife died suddenly and mysteriously, soon after he went to live with JOUTRAS, and an improper intimacy sprung up between him and the wife of the latter. JOUTRAS was found in the woods by PROVENCHEUR in a dying state, where he had been cutting wood; he put him upon a horse, but was unable to reach his home, and died at a house on the way. The suspicions were strong that JOUTRAS had been poisoned by PROVENCHEUR, and probably JOUTRAS' wife. She is now undergoing her trial and PROVENCHEUR has been sentenced to death. The first case occupied several days, the prisoner being defended by M. CHAPLEAU, perhaps the ablest French Canadian lawyer at the bar.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Heavy damages have been obtained against the Great Western Railroad Company by Miss ROBINSON, a young lady from the United States, who was injured by an accident in December last. The case was tried at London on Friday last. The Company offered the plaintiff $600 as a compromise, but the jury gave her $8,000. Miss MORRISON, who was likewise injured at the same accident, obtained $1,800 damages, the Company having previously offered her $600. The young women referred to were both very seriously injured, the first having been deprived of the use of one of her limbs. The Company generally appeal against heavy damages, but as often come out worst.

The intimation that the International Railroad Loan Act contains a clause authorizing the Canadian Government to purchase the Grand Trunk Railway has given rise to a strong feeling of opposition, as past experience has shown that there has been a good deal of corruption in connection with that concern; consequently it is feared that Government control might be injurious. The country has $16,000,000 invested in the line, and that would go as part payment of the purchase money; but it will never be submitted to that the Government should become possessed of such a powerful engine of corruption as the Grand Trunk. The idea is scouted, and it is very generally believed that no provision has been made for the purchase of the road.

There is a great rush to the gold diggings in Hastings just now, and Belleville is completely crowded with strangers, many being unable to find sleeping rooms at the hotels. We have no further accounts of the progress of those who are prospecting, but a short time will show that there is a larger extent of gold country than was thought of.

The troops now in the Parliament buildings in this city have received orders to leave, as the repairs necessary to render the place suitable for the reception of the new Legislative Assembly will have to be commenced immediately.

Two prize fights are announced to come off on Canadian territory. The first between ELLIOT and DAVIS, on the 19th of May, and the second between ELLIOT and GALLAGHER, the latter for $500 and the former for $1,000 a side. It is understood that all the preliminaries have been arranged. If we have no Fenians we are certain to have a pugilistic raid or two.

The Fenians Again—Hotel Attacked by Rowdies—Mail Robber Convicted.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, April 13.

A special dispatch to the *Globe* from Montreal says that a force of United States troops arrived at Rouse's Point yesterday. The impression on the frontier is that a Fenian raid will be made before a month.

The hotel kept by MCFEE at Henningford was attacked the other night by roughs from the other side. They were fired on, and were driven off.

A pilot schooner with 75 pilots left Quebec yesterday for the gulf, to await the Spring fleet.

DAVID BROWN was found guilty on the charge of robbing the mail, and will probably be sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

The River Richelieu is free of ice.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 13.

THE RUM QUESTION.

The hearing before the Legislative Committee on the license question has come to an end. Thirty days were spent pro and con on the subject. The arguments on both sides have been made, but I doubt very much if either of them were very generally read, they are so terribly lengthy. I hear that the committee will submit three reports on the subject. The majority report will recommend the license system. A minority report will recommend radical prohibition, and another report—a sort of go-between—will recommend prohibition but excluding light wines, ale, beer and cider. Noses have been counted and it is certain that the law will not be disturbed this year. Its friends wish to see it faithfully tried, and hope to see it executed in all its provisions. The "Temperance Alliance" people are finding a good deal of fault with the authorities for allowing liquor to be sold openly at privileged places. A one-man power sticks out prominently in the execution of the law. It is noticeable that even the "respectable" rum-sellers take exception to this sort of oppression, although they are reaping a rich harvest at this non-conformity with Statute law. In short, the law as now enforced is equivalent to a license law. The religious Press, for the most part, and many of his former friends, have turned the cold shoulder to EX-GOV. ANDREW since his able effort in behalf of license system and support for civil rights. That effort was more than a plea of a lawyer. The scientific research evidenced in his argument surprised the friends of prohibition, and the physiological portion of his argument was admirably sustained.

A REVOLUTION IN OUR POLITICS.

It is now a pretty well settled fact that the question of a license system for the sale of liquors will be made the issue in the State election next Fall. The recent "hearing" and argument of EX-GOV. ANDREW is the entering wedge in this direction. The people have now become thoroughly acquainted with the merits of the question, and are better prepared to discuss the question with the ballot than ever. Prominent members of the Republican Party admit that such an issue is inevitable, but they predict as a consequence the defeat of those favoring license, and the utter demoralization of the now dominant party. No doubt the opponents of the Republican Party are anxious for such a movement, but it will require an extraordinary revolution in public opinion to overcome the Republican element, while, perhaps, the politics of the State would be debauched. The programme, though not yet matured, will be something like this: The Republicans will, as usual, put in nomination a candidate of well-known temperance principles and in favor of prohibition; the Democrats for the sake of "preserving their organization," will nominate a man of unquestionable orthodoxy, and the "liberalists," or license party, will put before the people a man acceptable to both Democrats and anti-prohibition Republicans. The Democratic candidate will then withdraw from the field. To aid in carrying out the programme newspapers in the interest of the bantling will be published in this city, Springfield, Lawrence, New-Bedford, and at other points in the midst of a heavy foreign population.

LACTEAL FLUID.

Boston claims to have an unadulterated article of lacteal fluid, generally speaking. The milk trade is divided into two classes, the wholesale and the retail. The wholesale dealers are those distributing to families, stores and hotels, and the retailers are those who sell it in small quantities. The number of wholesale dealers is 785; retail dealers, 2,250. It is not difficult to arrive at the amount of milk consumed here. The daily supply of milk is about 18,000 gallons, or 6,250,800 gallons per annum; cost to consumers, $2,125,240. During the past year it was ascertained that the largest amount of adulteration by water in 160 parts was 51.17; the least, 6.98. An argus-eyed inspector, an efficient chemist and a couple of sharp lawyers bring adulterators of the fluid to grief. Although Boston contains more people to the square acre than any city in the world, it finds room for just 300 cows. It is probable that 25,000 quarts of milk are consumed in this city daily, counting in every source. Most of this milk is brought to town within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles, although Westboro, on the line of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, furnishes a large quantity. Owners of dairies in Cambridge, Lexington, Waltham, Watertown, Dorchester, Milton, Quincy, and other places, have become rich in the business. Families have to pay nine cents per quart for the article, leaving a profit of about six cents per quart for the farmer. The cows kept for this purpose are mostly of the Durham breed.

CHURCH-GOING IN BOSTON.

Boston, with a population of 200,000, has just 116 churches, or one church to 1,700 inhabitants. The Unitarians take the lead, having nineteen churches. There are sixteen Methodist, fifteen Congregational, fourteen Baptist, twelve Episcopal, six Presbyterian, thirteen Roman Catholic, four Universalist, and a variety of others, including the Polish, Hollandish and German Jew. The Unitarians are the wealthiest; the Methodists come next. Of the church-goers at the North End about two-thirds are Catholic. A careful estimate shows that only about 80,000 of our population attend church. It is a singular fact that where the Protestants have seven churches to one of the Catholics, the former seldom exceed the latter in church attendance. Religion is the only thing taught in the Roman Catholic Churches here. Boston has a few free churches. They are well attended. Most of our Protestant churches are too fashionable for the masses—for poor people, who cannot stand the tax required to support heavy-salaried ministers and expensive choirs. Nine-tenths of our working men do not pretend to enter the portals of the church. There are no pews for them, and if there were they could not pay enormous pew rent. Besides this they cannot afford to dress well enough to mingle with the more fortunate classes. Poor people labor too hard during the week to be compelled to stand in the church entry until after service is commenced, and then they would be ashamed to go stalking through the aisles in rusty garments. Perfume and Cologne water have no affinity for the scent of the workshop. As matters are here now it costs a man (especially if he be the head of a family) an enormous sum to attend church regularly. Hence it is that so few of our entire population darken the doorway of the House of God. The free sermons just inaugurated at the Boston Theatre demonstrate the pressing need of free churches. The theatre was never more jammed with people than on Sundays. The preaching is not of the sensation order, but plain and practical talk by matter-of-fact men. If our religionists would erect free churches our streets every Sunday would be crowded with church-going people. A number of splendid church edifices are being erected at the South end, at a cost of about $150,000 each.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

Boston ladies are puzzled as to what to wear, and how to wear it, there are so many fashions and gewgaws. Proteus did not take so many shapes to escape questions as Vanity does to provoke admiration. A stroll up and down Washington-street, and a peep into the show windows, reveals a deep insight into woman's nature, and an evidence of frequent drafts on *paterfamilias'* purse. It is patent to the observer that fashion is returning to the styles of the first empire, or else our dressmakers and modists are mistaken in their business. Leaving fashions, Boston is at a loss for gossip just now—no elopements, brilliant marriages or prurient prude divorces. Stocks stand still, servant girls look forward to panic prices and bargains, and our millionaires are rushing over to Paris. Provisions are enormously high, and mechanics of all trades threaten foolishly to strike for higher wages. Our best artists complain that the public do not appreciate good pictures at high prices, and the managers of our theatres think it strange that the legitimate drama is not sufficiently patronized. EDWIN BOOTH, however, is drawing good houses at the Boston. He has a host of friends here. An effort is being made to open the Public Library on Sunday, but the City Council say no. The request comes from working-men, who have no leisure to draw books or read on week days. Public sentiment thinks the City Fathers stupid on this subject. The annexation of Roxbury is likely to take place; there is no opposition to the project. The marriage would be mutual.

VIGIL.

Butchery by Indians on the Plains.

FORT MCPHERSON, Nebraska, Saturday, April 13.

A mail party from Fort Phil Kearny to Fort Laramie, in charge of Mr. VAN VALZEY, a Government scout, and a Sergeant and twelve men of the Second Cavalry, were killed, scalpd, stripped and mutilated by the Indians, eighteen miles east of Fort Reno, on the 9th. None of the party escaped.

It is feared that the Crows will join the hostile Sioux, in which event Fort C. F. Smith would be in great danger.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* of the 9th inst. announces that Col. SIBLEY, military commander of the State, will remove his headquarters from that city to Milledgeville, under instructions from Gen. POPE, and adds: "Gen. POPE's instructions to Col. SIBLEY are, we learn, to offer no obstruction to the faithful administration of the local law by the State authorities, and to avoid, if possible, all collision with them, and to give them a cordial coöperation whenever the services of the military are needed. He is instructed to proceed without unnecessary delay with the preliminaries of registration. In all cases citizens are to be preferred for registers, when they can be found eligible under the law. The State will be laid off into districts, and Commissioners appointed in each to supervise the work of registration. Col. SIBLEY will doubtless soon communicate with the people, and tell them what is expected of them. In the meantime it would be well for the people in each county to confer, and be prepared to suggest for these various offices the names of discreet and proper persons who are qualified for the duties."

The Central Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Louisiana have sent out a circular, in which they call upon the loyal citizens to organize clubs in each parish, to enroll as many members as possible "without regard to race or color," and to take all necessary and proper action to prepare for the election of delegates to a State Convention, which is to assemble in New-Orleans on the second Monday of June next. It is recommended that one-half the number of delegates be white and the other half colored. It is further advised that all colored men be registered under the registration "which will immediately be ordered" throughout the State, and it is stated that assurances have been given that "United States troops in every parish will give security to the lives and rights of loyal men." Six "reliable loyal men" are to be appointed registers of voters in each parish. It is not stated what is the precise object of holding the Convention.

The West Point (Ga.) *Gazette* of the 4th inst. publishes the following letter from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, written at Washington under date of March 25, and addressed to B. T. CASTELLAW, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 18th is received. My vote for the bill you refer to was given, not because I approved of it, but because *I knew* that if defeated, or not carried out by the South, other means, ruinous to them in every way, would follow. I wished by my vote (hoping that the South would not doubt my desire to serve them and the whole country) to place myself in a condition to advise them more effectually to its acceptance than I would be if I had voted against it. My advice, therefore, is—and I give it *most anxiously*—that the proper course to be pursued by you is to organize under the act at once and in good faith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Col. T. W. SWEENEY, commanding at Augusta, Ga., in a general order issued on the 9th inst., announces that it had been reported to him that the Mayor and Council of that city construed Gen. POPE's order assuming command of the Third Military District to mean that their duties as public officers will cease on the expiration of their term of office; but believing that it was not contemplated by Gen. POPE that the city should be left without a city government, he therefore, as commanding officer of the post, ordered these civil authorities to continue to perform their official duties until such time as the appointments referred to in Gen. POPE's first order were received and duly promulgated.

A call for a colored Radical Republican Mass Convention in Nashville, Tenn., on the 17th inst., says: "Be on the alert, colored citizens, and set up your standard nowhere but at the base of the great mountain of American freedom and independence."

The Common Council of Mobile, Ala., on the 2d inst., passed a resolution striking the word "white" out of the code of ordinances of the city.

The Gainesville (Ala.) *News* says: "With the fight before us and the bayonets behind us, we had better knock under to the Sherman Bill."

The new Radical paper at Newbern, N. C., is to be published tri-weekly, and called the *Republican*.

AMUSEMENTS.

The French Theatre.

A delicate performance was given recently at this theatre of "La Dame aux Camelias"—a play which does not seem yet to have worn out its welcome by frequent coming. The piece represented on this occasion is the drama as DUMAS, *fils*, wrote it, and not one of those diluted versions (for there are many) to which American playgoers have been accustomed. "Camille," in its translated guise, was always a puzzle—and setting aside all argument as to the propriety of saying anything new about so old a play, or picking it to pieces after it has stuck together for a dozen years or more, the enigma is worth a statement. In the first place the English piece is unintelligible. You don't know whether *Camille* is another and a better lady than the one DUMAS wrote about, or one of the same sort whitewashed. You don't know whether she goes around in the first scenes with the Count in order to pay off her indebtedness to him, or out of pure viciousness. You don't know whether she seeks the interview at the ball for the low purpose of fascinating *Armand*, or punishing him; or because she wants to be persuaded by him to break her oath. You don't know whether she becomes the Count's *chere amie* after her separation from *Armand*, or whether she only fools the former gentleman. You don't know whether the former gentleman submits to it, or whether you and *Armand* are duped in believing that the Count is. You don't clearly understand where *Camille* finds the means to dress so extravagantly and live so riotously if she is insolvent and virtuous. You don't know whether her separation from *Armand* has accomplished the ends of *Duval, pere*, or whether the old gentleman relents out of nobleness and charity; and, if the latter, then—judging by his conduct in the only scene where you are permitted to hear him,—where he picked up those virtues. You don't know how *Camille* comes to be so reduced in circumstances during her illness, because she mentions having to sell her jewels for money to live on, and you have heard that in Paris—where there is no depreciation of the national currency, and no high rates of exchange, and where everything is ridiculously cheap in comparison with New-York—a sick woman can live in the sixth story of a house for six weeks on the proceeds of a very small jewel of no great value. Above all, the Armand's play is unsatisfactory as to the future of its characters. What becomes of *Camille* [illegible]—can one dare guess? and the uncertainty denies you the satisfaction of a Christian's hope on the one hand, or a pious moral on the other. Finally, the translators have helped the story to too high a moral! This is a queer complaint, but it is just. The language, the acting, and the *sentiments* of the hero and heroine are of such unquestionable quality, and so like those of ordinary respectable stage-lovers, that you find it difficult to see the reason of *Camille's* self-reproaches, or *M. Duval's* severity,—unless you have been very bad yourself once, and have read French novels—and understood them! Against the original drama, as it was given at the French Theatre last evening, none of these complaints can be brought. The statements are bold, and, if they had not been clothed in French, we should say unblushing. The representation it received at the hands of M. LARMET's Company was exactly what we have called it already—delicate. It was even, and for the most part, unexciting. There was a want of animation in M. FOURNIER's *Armand*; and, unlike most of his countrymen, he resembled at excitable periods the Marble Bride, who received but never returned her lover's caresses. This was his particular weakness in the third act. In this division of the play Mme. LARMET was exceedingly effective. In the interview with *Monsieur Duval*, which is, indeed, an epitome of the whole play, she acted over the joy of the past in reminiscence, and the gloomy future in foreboding. Features which are remarkable in their thorough capacity for expressing with great rapidity contrastive emotions, enable her to reveal upon her face the changing thoughts suggested by her petitioner's words. When *Armand's* father prefaces his request to *Camille* that she will resign his son by asking her if her love is great enough to make "a sacrifice" for him, Mme. LARMET makes those two words suggest or foreshadow the future misery. A strong expression of speechless dread fixes itself upon her face, which does not alter till the end of the interview, when tearlessly, but with marvelous pathos, she explains to her visitor the means she will take to destroy *Armand's* love and restore him to his family. In this scene and in the last Mme. LARMET made her best impression. In scenes where force is a requisite, however, she is inadequate. Because of this, the first and second acts suffered.

Dramatic and Musical Matters.

The Legislatures of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have recently enacted laws for the protection of life in theatres. No camp stools or boards are to be placed in any of the aisles or passages; all doors giving ingress or egress, which do not open *outward*, must be always "fastened securely and firmly open;" and all hours of the day and night a hose must be kept attached to a plug or hydrant, in length sufficient to extend to the furthest limits of each theatre. The penalty for violating any one of these rules is to be $500.

A machinist connected with one of the Boston theatres has invented an arrangement by which stage carpets may be removed without the intrusion of untidy-looking supernumeraries in front of the curtain. A wire at the prompter's desk is made to reverse the hooks upon which the carpet is fastened, near the footlights, and thus release it, when it may be pulled in from behind. This is all very well, but the laying of the carpets between acts has been always as objectionable a feature as the other, and some invention is now needed by which that part of the work may be done without the introduction of the supernumeraries.

Miss BATEMAN, (Mrs. Dr. CROW,) we have heard, is slowly recovering from the alarming effects of a poison introduced into her system through a preparation used to destroy the nerve of a painful tooth. Since Christmas this lady, who was so great a favorite during her theatrical career, has been a sad but patient sufferer.

Mme. RISTORI is announced to appear this evening in Erie. The net prices for which she has agreed to play in the remaining cities which have invited her, before her return to New-York, are, Erie, for one night, $2,000; Buffalo, two nights, $5,000; Rochester, one night, $2,500; Syracuse, one night, $2,200; Troy and Albany, one night each, $2,500. After Mme. RISTORI's engagement with Mr. GRAU expires in New-York, and before her departure (May 22) for Europe, she will give three or four performances for charitable purposes, and perhaps one sacred reading, at Mr. JEROME's Private Theatre, for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund. The two novelties which she will play during her farewell nights are *Angelo* and *Myrra*.

Mme. PAREPA's success in opera seems to have been quite as emphatic in Boston as it was in New-York. The receipts of her performances are given as $3,200 for "Trovatore," $2,800 for "Norma," $3,100 for "The Barber," $2,600 for "Lucia." Mme. PAREPA is now in Philadelphia.

Signora ZUCCHI, who was the *Selika* on the original production of "L'Africaine" in this City, has, according to late reports, excited the enthusiasm of the Madrid public in the same *rôle*.

Justice Connolly's Reply to the Charges of the Police.

Justice CONNOLLY has presented to the State Legislature a voluminous document in explanation of the accusations which were recently made against him of gross impropriety in his judicial capacity by Police Superintendent KENNEDY. Justice CONNOLLY takes up each of the specifications of Mr. KENNEDY, and replies to them one by one, trusting that if he has not in this manner been able to convince the Legislature of the entire falsity of the charges which have been laid to his door, that a Committee of Inquiry will be appointed, before which he would be prepared to offer additional proof of his statements. He also hopes that the Legislature will appoint a Committee to inquire into the administration of police affairs in the Metropolitan District, particularly as the matter has now been fairly agitated. As a citizen of New-York, he distinctly charges that the benefits resulting from the present Police in the City of New-York are not at all proportioned to its expense to that City, which expense during the nine complete years of the existence of the department has increased about 300 per cent.—that is to say, from $888,548 60 for the year 1858, to $2,601,054 99 for the year 1866, while its efficiency in the suppression and detection of crime has woefully and manifestly degenerated.

Specification A, the first charge in order, wherein Justice CONNOLLY is stated to have prevented prisoners from making complaints by threatening to send both (man and wife, partners in a quarrel,) to Blackwell's Island, is reviewed by him at length. He says it is but one of hundreds of instances in which it has been his endeavor to harmonize the discordant tempers of man and wife.

Specification B is that wherein Mr. CONNOLLY is charged with refusing to hold a man named SWEENEY. He explains that he dismissed this complaint on the ground that there was no evidence that the man had participated in the quarrel which gave rise to the arrest. He says in the charge there was no specification of unlawful act, and that he therefore had no right to hold the prisoner.

Specification C complains of the improper discharge of WILLIAM SMITH, accused of uttering a counterfeit bill. In reply to this Justice CONNOLLY says: "No evidence appeared of a guilty knowledge on the part of the accused, without which I could not hold him for trial. What other proof may have been subsequently discovered, or, if known at the time, designedly or otherwise withheld, I knew not; but I do know that no one has ever been convicted of forgery under the laws of this State upon such testimony as was presented before me in this case. And I am sustained by the fact that the prisoner SMITH, after being rearrested, was finally discharged by the Court of General Sessions on the 7th of August, 1865."

In this case it appears that the specification further charges that two men who attempted to rescue the prisoner were also allowed to go unpunished. In reply to this we read that: "The two men alluded to in this connection as having 'endeavored to rescue the prisoner' were not so charged, but were accused of 'interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.' The 'interfering' proved upon examination to have been a verbal expostulation with the officer for an unnecessary use of his club upon the prisoner. If I stated to the officer that I would have protected the man from violence had I been present, I but gave utterance to the sentiments that must animate every being endowed with reason and in whose breast the common impulses of humanity are not wholly extinct."

As a magistrate, I have ever denounced and reprobated the use of unwarranted violence by officers, believing that the club should be their last resort, justifiable only by emergency, and that the wanton use of it should be peremptorily put down. That this view of the subject is not entertained by the present heads of our Police Department I am well aware, from the fact that the frequent and indiscriminate practice of that species of discipline in the hands of their patrolmen goes unchecked and unpunished. And if the reports of the proceedings in a certain trial before the Board of Police Commissioners, as published by the public Press, and which have never been contradicted, may be relied upon, a Sergeant of Police was permitted, unrebuked, and therefore tacitly approved, to ventilate his opinion that in dealing with the citizens, "a little healthy clubbing once in a while does them good."

If this is to be the admitted prerogative of our public servants, I, for one, gentlemen of the Legislature, will most humbly petition your honorable body to reëstablish by statute the abolished whipping-post, with all its gory concomitants. If need be, let us welcome to the penal code a recognition of the (now discarded) "knout" of Russia, that cuts to the bone at every infliction of the lash. These measures only lacerate the flesh, and will not maim the limbs or crush the skull. But let that punishment be meted out by the calm judgment of the law, not left to the frenzied passions of excited men.

In specification D the charge is that he threatened to lock up a policeman for arresting a husband who had been quarreling with his wife. The Justice denies the threat, and states that he only advised the policeman in a kindly and friendly spirit to be cautious in making arrests when they were not likely to be sustained by the testimony of the complainant.

Specification E is another charge of unwarrantable dismissal of prisoners who were accused of assault and battery. The assault is explained by Justice CONNOLLY as being at the hands of the Police, who used their clubs in a "brutal and outrageous manner."

Specifications F and G are disposed of summarily as unworthy of reply.

Specification H is a complaint against the Justice for dismissing several men who were brought before him charged with participating in a row during the car-drivers' strike. This complaint, he alleges, is from beginning to end a perversion of the facts, as the four men dismissed were not in the row at all, but merely spectators of it from the windows of a new house they were plastering. They were charged with shouting from the windows. The charges made he deemed frivolous, and dismissed them.

Justice CONNOLLY proceeds in this way to take up the specifications, one by one, setting forth the prominent points of the complaints and replying to them, the drift of this answer to the charges going to show that the facts are in most cases perverted, and in all his motives misconstrued. The specifications in all are twenty-seven in number, and the replies to them cover as many pages of foolscap closely written. Accompanying these replies are the details of the testimony in the more important cases.

The Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What has become of WHITING? If any one wants to see a specimen of his street-cleaning let him look at Nineteenth, Twentieth, and other streets between Second and Fourth avs., with their abundance of dead-cats, old boots and hats, stones, old tin, &c., &c. The spectacle is worth going to see, as I think it exceeds in filth anything previously known there under any *régime* of the past.

S.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—The Superintendent of the Juvenile Asylum publishes the following March statement: Number of children remaining in House of Reception March 1, 119; committed by magistrates, 54; surrendered by parents and friends, 18; total, 191. Sent to the Asylum, 67; discharged by magistrates, 12; discharged by committee, 9; remaining April 1, 103. Number of children in the Asylum March 1, 476; received from the House of Reception, 67; total, 543. Returned to friends, 35; sent to Western homes and indentured, 29; remaining April 1, 479. The health of the inmates is represented as excellent, but one death having occurred in three years and three months.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named HENRY CHAUNCY died suddenly on board the ship *Calhoun*, lying at Pier No. 5 North River. Cause of death unknown. The Coroner was notified. At 9:30 last night, MARGARET COTBERT of No. 150 Worth-street, a native of Ireland, and 25 years of age, died suddenly from the effects of habitual intemperance. Coroner WILDEY was notified.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a German woman named MARGARET FISHER, aged 60 years, was struck by the locomotive attached to the New-Haven express train going south, and was seriously injured. The sufferer was removed to her residence in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, by Officer LYNN, of the Twelfth Precinct.

FIRE IN PRINCE-STREET.—At 8:45 o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 179 Prince-street, being caused by the accidental explosion of a kerosene oil lamp on the second floor, occupied by ALEX. MCCROCKEN, and resulted in a damage to furniture of $50, insured in the Germania. The building is owned by C. DELANO, damage trifling.

The author of "Lifita Lank," which our readers will remember first appeared in our columns, has done ST. ELMO (the most successful publishing venture of the year) the honor of a similar take-off, which will appear in the next number of the Comic Monthly.—*Advertisement.*

To Whom it May Concern.

IMPORTANT FACTS CONCERNING SEA SICKNESS.

"What cannot be cured must be endured," says the proverb; but sea sickness can be cured, and therefore need not be endured. Among the other preventive properties of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is included that of preventing and relieving this distressing malady.

This is a fact of no small moment to persons who contemplate visiting the great Exhibition at Paris. Between them and the grandest spectacle of modern times lies the turbulent ocean, to whose upheavings they expect their unfortunate stomachs to heave responsively; but although the ocean cannot be calmed, the unruly organ can. A few doses—sometimes a single half wineglassful—of the Bitters will enable it to resist the nauseating influence of Father Neptune for the remainder of the voyage. The ups and downs of "life on the ocean wave" will have no unpleasant effect upon the stomach thus fortified. The Bitters operate differently upon different individuals. In some cases the stomach will be cleared, after which there will be no return of the nausea; in other cases the nausea will be promptly suppressed without vomiting; but in all cases the cure will be perfect and permanent.

As a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fevers, and all complaints of the stomach and bowels, and as a preventive of these complaints and an antidote to infectious malaria, the efficacy of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has long been patent to the general public; but it has only been within a few years that its virtues as a remedy for sea-sickness have been realized and published to the world.

Sold by all druggists and family grocers.

New-York office, No. 38 Dey-st.

Sight, Hearing, Taste and Smell improved by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

"Singer's Hair Restorative" restores both the hair and its color.

Depots { No. 539 Broadway, No. 73 Nassau-st.

Sold by Druggists generally.

The Latest Brilliant Novelty—The patent "Idaho Hat," the most beautiful Spring and Summer fabric ever introduced for ladies and misses. Perfectly water-proof. Price remarkably moderate.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Gustavus Bastet, Manufacturer of all kinds of human hair work; at wholesale and retail, No. 473 Broadway, up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday evening, April 11, at 8¼ o'clock, ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 223 West 28th-st., on Monday, April 15, at 1 P. M.

BROWN.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, April 13, EDWARD TORREST, youngest son of Edward G. and Anna M. Brown, aged 3 years, 5 months and 5 days.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his parents, No. 59 Garden-st., Hoboken, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOLMES.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday evening, April 12, CATHARINE LUCINDA, wife of Charles P. Holmes, and only daughter of Malthie Weed, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, in Summer-st., Stamford. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of 12:15 train from New-York.

LOVETT.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, April 13, JOSEPH M. LOVETT, aged 30 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

OSBON.—On Saturday, April 13, A. FRANK OSBON, son of Rev. Dr. A. M. Osbon, Newburgh.

Funeral 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

RITTER.—At Trenton, N. J., on Friday, April 12, THOMAS RITTER, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John C. and Joseph, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother Joseph, No. 162 Allen-st., on Monday, 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

VAN ALEN.—On Friday morning, April 12, LUCY TRUMBULL, wife of James L. Van Alen.

Her funeral will take place on Monday, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 15 St. Mark's-place. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

A. P. A.—The members of Waldense Lodge No. 9, and sister Lodges, are respectfully requested to meet at the Lodge Rooms, Broadway corner 13th-st., to-day, (Sunday, April 14,) at 12 noon, to attend the funeral of our late Bro. THEODORE H. GRAY, from his residence, No. 639 6th-av.

JAMES MCKEE, W. M.

M. CONNELLY, Recording Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE PEN AND PENCIL."

A New Illustrated Weekly. Every purchaser of No. 1 will be presented with a ticket giving an equal chance of getting a cash present varying from $1.00 to $1. See first No.—Price 10 cents, with ticket free. Sold by news dealers.

T. E. DAWLEY & CO., Publishers, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL) 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Services on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath-school in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY EVENING. Doors open at 7.

REV. C. C. NORTON WILL PREACH AT [illegible] Church, between Avenues B [illegible] o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. CAMPBELL, OF CHARLESTON, S. C., will officiate for the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the large Chapel of the University, on Washington-square.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes; Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. D. JACKSON, D. D., at 7½ P. M. HOLY WEEK—Services daily at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 7½ P. M., except Good Friday, at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. At the evening services there will be sermons from Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK, Rev. M. H. COLE, Rev. O. H. DUTTON, Rev. Dr. TWING, Rev. Prof. SEYMOUR and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN. These sermons will be interpreted for deaf mutes.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., WILL preach a sermon in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 14, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner East 30th-st.; services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Barnabas' House. Sermons will be preached EVERY EVENING IN HOLY WEEK in St. Barnabas' Chapel, No. 304 Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, by the following clergymen: Rev. Dr. DIX, Rev. Dr. PETERS, Rev. Mr. HEAGE, Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rev. Dr. TUTTLE.

THE SOUTH AND FREEDMEN.—A PUBLIC meeting will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when the system of Relief, Education and Instruction of the Freedmen by the American Missionary Association with its 400 teachers and missionaries, will be presented. Maj.-Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, and Rev. E. P. SMITH, formerly Field Secretary of the Christian Commission, are the speakers. The General Synod and Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church commend the American Missionary Association and coöperation in its interesting work at the South.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector.—SUNDAY services A. M., 10½ o'clock; P. M., 3½. Strangers furnished with seats. HOLY WEEK—Services every MORNING at 10½, with lecture on WEDNESDAY and sermon on GOOD FRIDAY; and every AFTERNOON at 4, except on Good Friday, when there will be a sermon at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—The first public meeting of this Union will be held MONDAY EVENING, April 15, at 8¼ o'clock, at the Church of the Messiah, Madison-av., corner 28th-st. Rev. Messrs. FROTHINGHAM, DEMAREST and LEE, and Drs. OSGOOD, CHAPIN and BELLOWS, will address the meeting. The public are invited.

WM. M. BANKS, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 14th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 2 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting in behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, Park-av. and 35th-st. Rev. Drs. PRENTISS and HASTINGS, Rev. Messrs. MURRAY, ABBOTT and TYNG, and Hon. WM. E. DODGE, are expected to take part in the exercises.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—REMOVAL.—The new church edifice of this Parish, on 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. GEO. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector, will be opened on EASTER MORNING, April 21, inst., at 10 o'clock. The Bishop of the Diocese will be present and administer the rite of Confirmation. Sunday-school at 3½ o'clock. Second service at 4 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISTS—DODWORTH HALL.—[illegible] o'clock the learned Dr. SEXTON will elucidate *God's Language to Man. Why is Evil and Suffering in the World?* by Judge EDMONDS, 7½ o'clock. 3 o'clock, conference, subject—*What are the Evidences of a Personal God Who Created and Governs all things by Intellect and Will?* Public are invited.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY'S.—REV. C. E. JACKSON, D. D., will preach the next sermon in the course, on Christian Education, in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 14, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Moral Results of Popular Education Without Religious Training.*

C. N. CHANDLER, Secretary.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the order, progress and singing of these children.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and baptize in the evening. Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT will present the Bible Union cause in the evening. The Pastor will preach for the Branch Mission, 51st-st., and baptize at the foot of 27th-st., North River, at 3½ P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Christ in you the Hope of Glory*, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., subject—*Grieve not the Spirit.* Sacrament at 1 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Subject SUNDAY MORNING—*History and Ministry of Death.* In the EVENING, second lecture on Science and Religion. Subject—*Man with the Microscope.*

REV. DR. HISCOX, PASTOR OF THE Clinton-av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, meeting for the present in the Sunday schoolroom, Vanderbilt-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., will preach EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Thursday Evening.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers visiting New-York will be cordially welcomed.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects connected with the present condition of the Church and Nations, with the immediate coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collections.

REV. S. H. TYNG, D. D., THE VENERABLE Rector of St. George's Church, New-York, will preach in Christ Church, South Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. CANFIELD's,) on SUNDAY EVENING, upon *The Present Errors, or False Christs which Afflict the Church at the Present Time.* Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY will be very glad to receive, and will send to any part of this City or Brooklyn for any articles of clothing; shoes and clothing of all descriptions, though much worn, are very useful. S. B. HALLIDAY, No. 155 Worth-st.

THE WORKS OF JOHN COCHRANE. THE MESSIAH AT HIS SECOND COMING.—The second personal coming proved to have taken place. 40 cents. The American Union the New Heavens and Earth, 40 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. J. THOMPSON, publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., New-York.

THE TEMPORARY CHAPEL OF ST. Thomas' Church, 5th-av. and 53d-st., Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector.—The opening services will be celebrated (D. V.) on EASTER DAY, April 21. The pews will be rented on Easter week. Due notice will be given.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—The 15th anniversary of the Sunday-school of this Church will be held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, at 3½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected by Rev. A. E. KITTREDGE and by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CLARKE.

WOMAN.—REV. C. GILES COMMENCES A course of lectures THIS EVENING, in the New Church house of worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., upon Woman. Special subject for this evening: *The Specific Difference Between the Masculine and Feminine Natures.*

MRS. M. S. TOWNSEND WILL SPEAK for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st. on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Children's Progressive Lyceum will meet at 9½ A. M.

EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,296 BROADWAY, near 34th-st.—Evening subject—*The Divine Trinity in Unity, tested by Scripture, &c.* Also, preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WM. DYMOND, Minister.—Protestant Episcopal services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rector will preach at both services.

HAS HE BEEN CROWNED?—THE MESSENGER, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Has Christ Taken the Dominion of the World?*

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—The services on SABBATH, April 14, will be in the morning and evening. There will be no afternoon service. After the sermon in the evening five ruling Elders will be ordained.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Class meeting at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SERMONS ON THE COMMANDMENTS.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening: The seventh commandment—*Thou shalt not commit Adultery.*

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st. on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service commences at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

STRANGERS' SUNDAY HOME.—REV. DR. DEEMS will preach in the chapel of the University, on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All the seats are free. Strangers are cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

NO. 814 BROADWAY, SUNDAY MEETINGS.—At 3 P. M. discussion on *Immortality.* At 8 P. M., W. H. CHANEY, Esq., will lecture upon the *Creation.* Seats free.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, April 14, at 10½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching on the SABBATH, April 14, by Rev. H. M. BOOTH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR HEDding M. E. Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Prayer meeting at 3¾ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 14th inst., by the newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANNIVERSARY.—42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church Sabbath-school, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50TH-st., east of 2d-av.—Rev. P. BOTTOME, the newly appointed Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

THE IMAGINATION OF ELEPHANTS.

No one can read Sir EMERSON TENNENT's striking chapters on elephants without noticing that they have in a very high degree that peculiar kind of imagination which gives so wonderful a validity to the conventional laws of human society. Their timidity—just like the timidity of children in relation to the magnificent self-assertion of a parish beadle or a country policeman—is due to the curious activity of an imagination dominated by the external appearances and shows of things. In Sir EMERSON TENNENT's description of the corral, in which whole herds of wild elephants are taken captive, with a view to training for the service of man, he shows us thousands of people hazarding their lives on the mere strength of their (well grounded) conviction that the elephants inclosed in the corral would not really try the strength of the boundary which held them in, and which was absolutely incapable of resisting the charge of even one resolute and full-grown elephant. Indeed, the wild elephants showed much more superstitious fear of weak white wands pointed at their heads than town urchins of the baton of a policeman. Where is there in civilized society so complete a paralysis produced by imaginative timidity as is produced in the wild elephant by that quality?

"There was a strange combination, he says, of the sublime and the ridiculous in these abortive onsets; the appearance of prodigious power in their ponderous limbs, coupled with the almost ludicrous shuffle of their clumsy gait, and the fury of their apparently resistless charge, converted in an instant into timid retreat. They rushed madly down the inclosure, their backs arched, their tails extended, their ears spread, and their trunks raised high above their heads, trumpeting and uttering shrill screams, yet when one step further would have dashed the opposing fence into fragments, they stopped short on a few white rods being pointed at them through the paling; and, on catching the derisive shouts of the crowd, they turned in utter discomfiture, and after an objectless circle through the corral, they paced slowly back to their melancholy halting place in the shade. The crowd, chiefly composed of young men and boys, exhibited astonishing nerve and composure at such moments, rushing up to the point where the elephants charged, pointing their wands at their trunks, and keeping up the continual cry of 'Whoop! whoop!' which invariably turned them to flight."

Sir EMERSON TENNENT [illegible] at a much more curious case of the same tendency in the wild elephant, even when he is not disturbed by any tumult or display of force, to respect, in deference we suppose to some traditional elephantine convention, any artificial fence of sticks, however weak:

"There is something still unexplained in the dread which an elephant always exhibits on approaching a fence, and the reluctance which he displays to face the slightest artificial obstruction to his passage. In the area of the fine old tank of Tissa-Weva, close by Anarajapoora, the natives cultivate grain, during the dry season, around the margin where the ground has been left bare by the subsidence of the water. These little patches of rice they inclose with small sticks an inch in diameter and five or six feet in height, such as would scarcely serve to keep out a wild hog if he attempted to force his way through. Passages of from ten to twenty feet wide are left between each field, to permit the wild elephants, which abound in the vicinity, to make their nocturnal visits to the water still remaining in the centre of the tank. Night after night these open pathways are frequented by herds, but the tempting corn is never touched, nor is a single fence disturbed, although the merest movement of a trunk would be sufficient to demolish the fragile obstruction. Yet the same spots, the fences being left open as soon as the grain has been cut and carried home, are eagerly entered by the elephants to glean among the stubble. Sportsmen observe that an elephant, even when enraged by a wound, will hesitate to charge an assailant across an intervening hedge, but will hurry along it to seek for an opening."

How strong the conventional imagination of the elephant is, is seen, even without respect to man, in his intense respect for the organic unity of a single herd or family, which he shows both positively and negatively. One herd will never, even when united by a common danger, admit another herd, or even a single individual of another herd, into the limits of his own group. Even when more than one herd are captured in the same corral, they will never unite or join in the same charges against the barrier. Any attempt to join them on the part of a stray elephant is resisted pertinaciously, even by blows. Here is the same high value attached to conventions which induced some fashionable man to assign as a reason for not saving another from drowning,—that he had never been introduced to him. We should explain it by saying that the elephants attach a higher superstitious or imaginative value to the strict unities of elephantine States or nationalities, than to the immediate result of life or death to any one such State or nationality. It is not a want of value for the power of organization. The wonderful description of the placing of a picket by the leader of a herd of elephants anxious to bathe near a human encampment, and the anxious generalship with which the leader examined his outposts, and himself surveyed the ground in advance, sufficiently proves this. Besides, whenever a herd of elephants is at bay it always follows one leader, and "if that leader is slain, follows the next, and so on till the last is left in isolation. The imaginative insight into the value of organization is evidently fully possessed by the elephant. But with this positive and strong imagination he also combines that weakness of imagination which exaggerates the value of particular conventions to which he is accustomed; and this prevents him from concluding a treaty of alliance with another endangered herd—or elephantine nation—in the hour of common peril. The imaginative value for unity is exaggerated by him into the imaginative superstition of exclusiveness, rather than violate which he will perish. And the same imaginative sensitiveness is shown in the negative form by the result to the nerves and mind of an elephant of being thus separated from his own State, and not allowed to join any other. Creatures so isolated are called by the hunters "rogue elephants," and always betray the vicious qualities of human misanthropes. Their solitude so preys upon them that, instead of sharing the generally gentle, timid, and generous nature of the elephant, they become insane, furious and vicious, and are the dread of all the neighborhood in which they live. It is evidently even more true that "it is not good for the elephant to live alone," than for man himself. Solitude distorts his imagination till it becomes quite morbid and destructive.—*London Spectator.*

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The following list of the articles of American manufacture contained in the sixth group of the American Department of the Exposition in Paris, embraces instruments and processes of common arts:

Advisory Committee—Mr. F. W. EVANS, Chairman; Messrs. John Stephenson, J. Vaughn Merrick, James Dougherty, James C. Rand, W. E. Worthen, R. Ball, J. A. Fay, Charles H. Haswell, Henry T. Brown, H. P. Gengembre, Myers Coryell, Wm. Wright, T. D. Stetson, Wm. E. Everett, A. D. Richardson, C. C. Taber, Abram S. Hewitt, Isaac V. Holmes, F. E. Sickles, C. H. Lilienthal, C. H. Delamater, Hon. Thos. Nelson, Hon. T. A. Jenckes, Prof. A. D. Bache, Messrs. B. P. Johnson, Wm. Allen, T. R. Pickering, H. D. J. Pratt, Norman Wiard, Thomas McElrath, U. D. Stoops, Aquila Adams, S. Edwards Todd, W. S. Carpenter, J. Stanton Gould, Frank Leslie, Henry Brewster, C. H. Wellman, W. H. Disbrow, Charlton Way, Henry B. Renwick, John Ericsson.

G. J. Wardwell, Poultney, Vt.—Stone channelling and quarrying machine.

R. C. E. Ganjot, Tamaqua, Penn.—A model of apparatus for breaking up coal; a model of machinery for lifting from mines.

J. R. Harrington, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Self-rarifying tuyère for manufacturing iron in blacksmith forges, or in an fire where a blast is used.

Herman Haupt, Philadelphia, Penn.—A gang of three steam drills, designed for tunneling.

Philip S. Justice, Philadelphia, Penn.—Power hammer.

Walker & Platt, New-York—Power hammer.

E. E. Myers, Springfield, Ill.—Design for a model American farmhouse.

C. H. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.—Corn-reaping machine and grass-mowing machine.

R. H. Allen & Co., New-York—One combined clipper mowing and reaping-machine.

Walker A. Wood, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.—One self-delivering combined reaping-machine.

Joel A. Hall, Columbus, Ohio—Cotton-chopper, garden cultivator and drill.

A. H. Wellington, Woodstock, Vt.—Root cutter.

Oscar F. Burton, New-York—One plow made in the style of the Moline plow now in use.

John G. Perry, Kingston, R. I.—One mowing-machine.

D. C. Colby, New-York—Flour sieve, coffee-mill.

Joel Nourse, Boston, Mass.—Plows with changeable furrow-boards for plowing sod and stubble lands; swivel plows, adapted to level lands and hill sides; expanding horse hoes with changeable teeth; Brown's hay tedder; horse hay rake; Harrington's patent seed-sower and cultivator combined; Howe's patent seed-sower and cultivator combined; Adams' patent farming mill and grain separator; hand hoe.

Emery & Co., Chicago, Ill.—One American hog tamer.

H. H. Munroe & Co., Rockland, Me.—Rotary harrow.

Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.—One steel plow.

A. J. Fullam, Springfield, Vt.—Machine for shearing sheep and clipping horses.

Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.—Hay-band machine.

Hall & Spear, Pittsburgh, Penn.—Iron centre plow.

Silas C. Herring, New-York—Bullard's patent hay tedder.

[illegible]olling & Co., New-York—Steel plow.

J. C. Bidwell, Pittsburgh, Penn.—Comstock rotary spades, also plows.

Jacob Brinkerhoff, Auburn, N. Y.—A hand Indian corn sheller, [illegible].

M. Alden & Son, Auburn, N. Y.—A horse hoe, for cultivation of [illegible].

Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y.—Palmer's excavator horse pitchfork.

Partridge Fork Works, New-York—Manure, spading and hay forks, rakes and potato-diggers.

L. L. Langstroth & Sons, Oxford, Ohio—two improved movable comb beehives.

Williams, Wallace & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.—Johnson's Great Western self-raking reaper.

Samuel J. Walker, Carthage, Ill.—Grain-binder, self-binding and raking harvester.

John W. Free, Richmond, Ind.—Fanning mill and grain seed-separator; improved shoe for grain and seed separator; improved straw-cutter; grain and seed sower.

Frank Fuller, New-York—Machine for husking Indian corn.

John R. Seymour, Pittsburgh, Penn.—Improved cotton planter.

S. T. Bacon, Boston, Mass.—Nourse's universal plow.

Silas H. Wooldridge, Venice, Ill.—International shovel plow.

James A. Saxton, Canton, Ohio—Ohio reaper and mower.

Glidden & Williams, Wood's Hole, Mass.—Samples of guano.

John H. Noyes, Oneida, N. Y.—Specimens of animal traps, from the rat trap to the grizzly bear trap.

George R. Baker, St. Louis, Mo.—Dough-kneading machine, for family use.

D. H. Goodel, Antrim, N. H.—Lightning apple-parer.

S. W. Palmer, Auburn, N. Y.—Combined clothes-wringers, manglers and ironers.

Metropolitan Washing Machine Company, New-York—Washing and wringing machine.

D. M. Somers, Washington, D. C.—Self-acting tumbler washer.

Howard Tilden, Boston, Mass.—Bon-ton flour and sauce sifter; self-feeding tobacco cutter.

Chas. A. Harper, Rahway, N. J.—Hand flour mill.

Morris Tasker & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.—Wringing machine.

Windle & Co., New-York—Mechanical brush for sweeping carpets.

E. K. Sargeant, Boonton, N. J.—Alarm coffee boiler.

J. Ward & Co., New-York—Union washing machine; Union clothes wringer.

Joseph Sedgebeer, Painesville, Ohio—Farm corn meal and feed grinding mill; crank hand cottage or army mill; house coffee and spice mill.

Louis Eisberg, M. D., New-York—Peat steaming and pressing machine.

Howard Tilden, Boston, Mass.—Champion egg-beater.

John Ross, Stapleton, N. Y.—Conical Burrstone mills with flour-dressing machines and mill apparatus.

Eiting Bolt and Duster Company, Cincinnati, Ohio—Bolt and duster machine.

Geo. Purrington, Jr., New-York—Carpet-sweeper.

Chas. H. Hudson, New-York—Clothes washer and rinser.

Schultz & Warker, New-York—Glass fountains for mineral waters.

Joseph Dixon & Co., Jersey City, N. J.—Plumbago or melting-pots, stove-polish, and other articles of plumbago.

E. A. Pond, Rutland, Vt.—One-spring-power portable gas machine.

Hicks Engine Company, New-York—Steam engines of 5, 15, and 60 horse-power.

W. D. Andrews & Bro., New-York—Oscillating steam engines.

Corliss Steam Engine Company, Providence, R. I.—One Corliss steam engine.

T. R. Pickering, New-York—One stationary and one machine engine regulator.

Joseph P. Pirsson, New-York—Seamless copper and brass tubes.

L. H. Olmstead, Stamford, Conn.—Friction clutch pulley.

Geo. Dwight, Jr., & Co., Springfield, Mass.—Steam pump.

P. H. & F. M. Roots, Connorsville, Ind.—Rotary blower.

Joseph Sheldon, New-Haven, Conn.—Improved water-pressure regulator.

Francis S. Pease, Buffalo, N. Y.—Improved atmospheric and hydraulic pump for mines, oil wells and other purposes.

Joseph Firmenich, Buffalo, N. Y.—A variety of faucets, made of hard rubber and wood.

Philander Shaw, Boston, Mass.—Shaw's Union double-action air engine.

James A. Robinson, New-York—Ericsson caloric pumping-engine, 15-inch cylinder.

Joel Bryant, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bushing for ships' blocks; hand grinding mill.

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., New-York—Scales or weighing-machines of various patterns; also weights of all standards.

Junius Judson, Rochester, N. Y.—Graduating governor for steam-engines.

Crosby, Butterfield & Haven, New-York—Hot-air engine, one-horse power.

Thomas J. Jones, New-York—Spring for steam-piston packing.

Warren E. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Hill's patent grate-bars.

Dr. J. H. Beidler, Lincoln, Ill.—Beidler's hydro-caloric light or steam lamp.

Nathaniel Jenkins, Boston, Mass.—Valves and cocks.

Howe Scale Company, Brandon, Vt.—An assortment of scales.

Steam-syphon Company, New-York—Steam-syphon pump, model of a railroad water-station pump.

John B. Root, New-York—Root's trunk-engine, five-horse power.

L. B. Tupper, New-York—Furnace grate-bars.

H. C. Dart & Co., New-York—Twelve-horse power rotary steam-engine steam-pump.

Lyon & Isaacs, New-York—Self-feeding hand and power drill, for drilling holes in metals, &c.

Hardy, Foulds & Tappan, Boston, Mass.—Steam fire-engine.

C. H. Harrison, San Francisco, Cal.—Steam-pump.

James Cochrane, New York—Model of a method of lubricating.

Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.—Planing machines, lathes, drills, slotter, boring mills, bolt-cutters, stocks (dies, taps and tap wrenches); Giffard injectors, with self-adjusting water supply; shafting, to drive above machinery; assorted lot of finished hangers, couplings, pullies, pillow-blocks and wall plates; also, assorted lot of pulley castings.

L. H. Olmstead, Stamford, Conn.—Self-feeding ratchet drill, spring-top oiler.

Webster & Co., New-York—Webster's patent ordinary wrench.

D. L. Harris & Co., Springfield, Mass.—One engine lathe, with improved cross-feed, and Vanhorn's patent tool elevator, back gears and screw-cutting mechanism attached.

Bement & Daugherty, Philadelphia, Penn.—Screw, bolt-threading and nut-tapping machine; bolt and nut threading machine.

American Tool and Machine Co., Boston, Mass.—Fox's screw-cutting lathe, with Nason's screw attachment.

J. R. Brown & Sharpe, Providence, R. I.—Revolving head-screw machine for manufacturers of fire-arms, sewing-machines, and other light machine work; also, a universal milling machine.

A. H. Brainard, Agent, Boston, Mass.—Various sizes and styles of cast iron vises.

Bates, Hyde & Co., Bridgewater, Mass.—Power cotton gin, hand cotton gin.

Southern Cotton Gin Co., Bridgewater, Mass.—Saw cotton gin of 60 saws; roller cotton gin, 6-inch rolls.

H. L. Emery & Son, Albany, N. Y.—American universal cotton-gin, H. L. Emery's patent; condensers, with cleaner and delivery attachment; 1 one-horse endless railway horse-power, with speed governor attachment.

Chas. A. Shaw, Biddeford, Me.—Six spindle steps, with spindles; card-grinding machine.

C. L. Goddard, New-York—One mestizo burring picker.

Geo. Crompton, Worcester, Mass.—Loom for weaving woolen fancy cassimeres.

J. E. Palmer, Middletown, Conn.—Circular loom for weaving plain and twilled coverings for cords and other tubular fabrics; circular loom to weave a double twill, with two shuttles or weft threads for hose; machine for tentering and drying wide and thin fabrics.

Morris Opper, New-York—Power-loom for weaving fabrics with gores or irregular surfaces, such as corsets.

A. B. Prouty, Worcester, Mass.—Improved card-setting machine for the manufacture of card clothing for cotton and woolen machinery.

Hall Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.—Bazon's improved twisting-machine for laying up lines, cords, &c.

N. B. Hooper, Newark, N. J.—Hat-finishing machine, worked by power.

Bruen Manufacturing Company, New-York—An attachment for making the double loop-stitch; an attachment for making the thin thread-stitch for embroidery.

Lathrop Sewing-Machine Company, New-York—Sewing-machines in different styles, embracing the entirely new principle of working direct from two ordinary spools.

Wheeler & Wilson, New-York—Sewing and button-hole machines of various styles, with samples of work.

A. B. Howe, New-York—Sewing-machines, with samples of work.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, New-York—Sewing-machines adapted for family and manufacturing purposes.

Charles A. Shaw, Biddeford, Me.—Foot and hand knitting-machines of various styles, and specimens of their work.

Howe Machine Company, New-York—Sewing-machines; four styles.

Amos L. Wood, Boston, Mass.—Buttonhole and embroidery machines.

Eiskemeyer Hat-Blocking Machine Company, New-York—Hat-stretching and blocking machine.

Halligan & Shapter, New-York—Leather sewing-machines, with specimens of harness, boots, shoes, belting, &c.

Continental Manufacturing Company, New-York—Crank-motion shuttle sewing-machine.

Joseph W. Bartlett, New-York—Sewing-machines; double lock-stitch and single thread.

Henry H. Reed, Philadelphia, Penn.—American buttonhole, cording and combined sewing-machines.

Bartram & Fanton Manufacturing Company, Danbury, Conn.—Sewing and buttonhole machine.

Florence Sewing-Machine Company, New-York—Reversible feed, lock-stitch sewing-machine, with self-adjusting tension, making four distinct stitches.

Isaac W. Lamb, Rochester, N. Y.—Family knitting-machine.

John J. Folsom, Winchendon, Mass.—Globe Sewing-machine.

Thos. J. McArthur, New-York—Sewing-machine.

J. M. Sterling, Paris—Sewing and embroidery machines, and specimens of their work.

Elliptic Hook Sewing-machine Company, New-York—Sewing-machines, two styles.

Chas. Houghton, Boston, Mass.—McKay Sole Sewing-machine.

Emile Nougarit, Newark, N. J.—Hat pouncing machine.

Mumford, Foster & Co., Detroit, Mich.—Specimens of boot-trees and lasts.

John B. Winslow, New-York—Double serpentine, moulding-machine.

Wright & Smith, Newark, N. J.—[illegible] machine.

H. S. Jacobs, Portland, Oregon—Wheel dressing-machine.

C. B. Rogers & Co., Norwich, Conn.—Moulding machine for planing, matching and sticking mouldings; [illegible] machine; [illegible] sash and mouldings; medium tenoning-machine with double copes; small power mortising-machine; large foot mortising-machine; [illegible] planing and matching machine.

Fenn & Felber, St. Louis, Mo.—Zimmerman's mortising and slotting-machine.

Baxter D. Whitney, Winchendon, Mass.—Cylinder planing-machine, two-horse power; gauge lathe, two-horse power; smoothing-machine, one-horse power; Wardwell's patent saw bench, one-fourth horse power.

American Saw Company, New-York—Circular saw, with Emmerson's patent movable teeth.

Warren P. Miller, San Francisco, Cal.—Adjustable teeth for saws.

Cool, Sherman & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.—One barrel machine.

Degener & Weiler, New-York—Patent liberty quarto medium job press.

John E. Sweet, Syracuse, N. Y.—Composing machine.

Patrick Welch, New-York—Compositor's type case; also, a machine for dressing printers' types.

Geo. B. Buell, New-York—Patent writing printing machine.

Dustin F. Mellen, New-York—Screw-making machines, consisting of one heading, one threading one shaving and one nicking machine.

Chas. A. Warland, Pawtucket, R. I.—Potter's file-cutting machines.

Henry Winser, Philadelphia, Penn.—Shot and shell polishing machine.

Wickersham Nail Company, Boston, Mass.—Wickersham nail machine.

Henry Smith, Salem, Mass.—A method of equalizing the power of coiled springs.

John Prentice, New-York—Cigar machine in operation.

New-York Quartz Company, New-York—Emery wheels.

Hoylen & Graffling, Dayton, Ohio—Self-feeding tobacco cutter.

Wood Brothers, New-York—One phaeton, one buggy.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster's Department of Washington, D. C.—United States Government army wagon and six sets of mule harness.

A. V. Blanchard & Co., Palmer, Mass.—Plough and shovel handles of bent wood. Photographs of machinery on which the articles were made.

John Scott, Ocala, Fla.—One carriage wheel.

James Hall & Son, Boston, Mass.—One top buggy.

Augustus Harrington, Warsaw, N. Y.—Elastic single attachment.

Chas. Stallman, Natchez, Miss.—Fine lady's saddle.

Chas. Wellman, New-York—Ladies' and gentlemen's saddles.

W. G. Creamer, New-York—Model of an English railway carriage with Creamers safety brake attached; model or samples of automatic ventilator; samples of perforated ventilator.

B. J. La Mothe, New-York—Model of a portable house.

G. Easton, United States Consul, Bristol, England—Model and plan of a street railway and carriage.

Andrew Foster, New-York—Graham's locomotive spring balance, designed to regulate and control the safety valves of the boilers of locomotive steam engines.

Grant's Locomotive and Machine Company, Paterson, N. J.—Passenger locomotive engine and tender complete.

Henry W. Warner, Greenfield, Mass.—Cast-iron chairs with two pieces of railroad iron.

J. L. Booth, Rochester, N. Y.—Steel-capped rail for railroads.

Star Metal Company, New-York—Star metal railway journal bearing.

Thos. S. Hall, Stamford, Conn.—Electric railroad switch alarm.

John Stephenson, New-York—First-class street railway-car, constructed with top seats, adapted to the European mode.

S. E. & G. L. Morse, Harrison, N. J.—A new mode of laying and raising telegraphic cables.

A. F. Ward, Philadelphia, Penn.—A chart and pamphlet representing combinations of colors arranged in geometrical order, by which the various combinations, amounting to tens of thousands, may be readily found; designed as a universal code of signals.

Moses G. Farmer, Boston, Mass.—A thermo electric battery.

Paul Schultze, New-York—Model of a church.

Board of Public Works, Chicago, Ill.—A drawing of the tunnel being constructed two miles under Lake Michigan.

John Johnson, Saco, Me.—Model of a steam dredging machine.

Isaac Gregg, Philadelphia, Penn.—A brick machine and specimens of brick.

Horace H. Day, New-York—Model of a new system of canals without locks, adapted for the passage of ships of any size.

Stephen Ustick, Philadelphia, Penn.—Model improved street lamp.

Broughton & Moore, New-York—Instruments and apparatus for plumbers' use.

B. S. Huntington, New-York—Lever blind-fastener for windows.

Arthur Huston, Bristol, Me.—Mitre-box, with scale for sawing mitres.

Johnson Rotary Lock Company, New-York—Locks, padlocks, doorlocks, &c.

Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.—Boiler-flues, tubes, valves, cocks, fire-plugs, heating-coils, &c.

Yale & Wirm Manufacturing Company, Melburne Falls, Mass.—Various kinds of bank, safe-door and other locks.

New-York Quartz Company, New-York—Specimens of building stones.

Samuel Nicholson, Boston, Mass.—Model of an improvement in wooden pavement.

Wm. Webster, Rochester, N. Y.—Plans for a first-class public park; plans for the grounds of a private mansion; plans for a rural cemetery, &c.

James Dana, Boston, Mass.—Faced or pressed brick.

S. T. Bacon, Boston, Mass.—Bacon's challenge lock.

S. W. Palmer, Auburn, N. Y.—An improved adjustable iron bench-plane.

Gonges Ventilating Company, New-York—Atmospheric Ventilator.

Louisville Cement Co., Louisville, Ky.—Specimens of cement.

Dodds, Macneale & Urban, Cincinnati, Ohio—Bank locks.

Henry J. Newman, Andover, Mass.—Imitation of American woods, painted in oil and distemper colors on white wood plank.

Chapin & Wells, Chicago, Ill.—Model of a swing bridge.

H. D. J. Pratt, Washington, D. C.—Working model of propelling apparatus.

Joseph Duffy, Paterson, N. J.—Miniature sectional model of iron-clad ships.

Capt. J. M. Hudson, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Specimen of rigging for ships, having for its object the raising of the topsail yard.

J. B. Van Deusen, New-York—Model of a yacht, called Fleetwing.

Elisha P. Beckwith, New-London, Conn.—Miniature fishing smack.

Fred. E. Sickles, Oak Dale, Penn.—Working model to illustrate the effect of controlling the rudders of steam-vessels by power instead of by hand.

E. L. Perry, New-York—Life-saving raft, for saving human life at sea.

C. L. Daboll, New-London, Conn.—Daboll's fog-whistle or trumpet.

Brown & Level, New-York—Brown & Level's life-saving tackle.

E. W. Page, New-York—Eight pairs of oars of different styles.

William Oscar Reim, M. D., Springfield, Ohio—Hydrostatic scale for ascertaining the tonnage of freight of vessels.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A letter from Vicksburgh gives an account of the National Cemetery, located two miles north of that city, on a height overlooking the Mississippi River, in which is to be deposited the remains of from thirty to forty thousand Union soldiers, all belonging to Western States. The cemetery comprises forty acres. The remains of all who have been buried between Helena, Ark., and Grand Gulf, Miss., on the Mississippi River, together with those of Champion Hill and in the Yazoo district, are to be removed to this cemetery. Those interred between Grand Gulf and the mouth of Red River are to be removed to cemeteries at Natchez. Both of these cemeteries are in charge of Capt. J. W. SOUTHEY, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.

The French citizens of Chicago held a meeting on the 5th, and adopted resolutions thanking Congress for the passage of the resolutions relating to Canadian confederation, and declaring that they saw "with pain and indignation the tyranny by which England imposes, by force, on a million of Frenchmen, or descendants of French persons who live in Canada, a system of government which will tend to abolish their nationality, for the defence of which they have shed their blood for more than a hundred years against British influence."

Mr. JAMES SCOTT, a well-known citizen of Syracuse, and his wife were knocked down by three men in the street on the evening of the 6th inst., but the robbers succeeded in obtaining only a watch. The bridge of Mr. SCOTT's nose was broken by a blow, evidently from a stone, and he received a severe bruise on the side of the head. Mrs. SCOTT escaped without serious injury, although one of the men threw her down and held her by the throat to prevent her calling out.

An extraordinary story comes from Vicksburgh of the discovery of the petrified remains of a Captain—whether Union or rebel is not stated—under a sand-bar in the Mississippi. Not only were the face, hair, whiskers, &c., perfectly natural, but every part of the uniform, although one mass of stone, was perfect. So great was its weight that it came near sinking the skiff in taking it ashore. It had been a very large, fine-looking man.

The editor of the *Soldiers' Friend* announces that he will distribute a second series of ten prizes of $50 each for the ten best specimens of left-hand penmanship, by soldiers and sailors who lost their right arm by disability or amputation in the late war for the Union. Manuscripts should be sent to WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE, office of the *Soldiers' Friend*, No. 12 Centre-street, New-York.

GOV. MARSHALL, of Minnesota, has received petitions for relief from Martin and Jackson counties, in that State, there being extreme destitution among some of the new settlers, owing to the failure of the corn crop last year.

About midnight of April 9, six armed men entered the house of Rev. RICHARD C. HALL, two miles from Baltimore, and having terrified the inmates by threats of personal injury, proceeded to search for booty. They remained until near day[illegible] [illegible] ornaments, &c.

A train from Toronto to Montreal, a day or two since, met with a series of accidents. First a portion of it was thrown from the track; next, a passenger dropped through a culvert in the dark, and fell eighteen feet into water, escaping uninjured; then the engine broke down, and finally the train reached Montreal thirteen hours late, with its passengers very hungry.

The insurance upon the Desmond hat factory, Providence, which was burned Sunday, April 7, was divided as follows: Norwich, $3,000; Security, New-York, $2,000; Narragansett, $3,000; Home, New-Haven, $3,000. Upon the buildings and machinery, $8,000, divided as follows: Metropolitan, New-York, $4,000; Lorillard, New-York, $2,000; People's, Worcester, $2,000.

A paper in Montgomery, Ala., relates that some poor negro women there, having borrowed a plow, with it plowed their field, six of them drawing, and the seventh holding the plow. The field was plowed thoroughly, and the seed sown, and if nothing prevents they will have a good crop of corn in due season.

An intelligent colored man who has been confined for two and a half years in the jail of Davidson County, Tenn., was discharged on the 8th inst., through the interposition of the Bureau officers. No charges had ever been preferred against him, and neither the jailor nor the sheriff could tell anything about him, or why he was there.

The Wisconsin law, while it makes eight hours the legal standard of a day's work, does not apply to persons who are hired by the month, or week or year. Women and children under eighteen years of age cannot be compelled to work more than eight hours, and children under fourteen years of age are not permitted to work more than ten hours.

The terms of the original grant providing for the endowment of the University of Michigan, specified that it should be open to women. A petition has just been presented to the Regents, asking that two young ladies may be admitted to the privileges of the Chemical Laboratory.

The citizens of Hillsborough, N. H., at the recent election, voted by a large majority to instruct the Selectmen to enforce the Prohibitory Liquor Law after April 1, and appropriated $500 to pay the expenses.

By the burning of a mowing-machine factory in New-Philadelphia, Ohio, on the 9th inst., one hundred men were thrown out of employment, while the loss to the owners was $70,000, on which they had but $21,000 insurance.

The new eight-hour law in Illinois does not go into effect until the 18th of May. The master builders have resolved to hire only by the hour, and the workingmen have resolved to work only by the day. Which will back down remains to be seen.

Workmen are engaged in tearing out the interior of the lower floor of Old South Middle, the most ancient of the Yale College dormitories, with the purpose of fitting up a reading-room there.

The difficulty in the quarries at Portland, Conn., terminated on the 9th inst. None of the men belonging to the Workingmen's Protective Union have been permitted to resume work.

The Mayor and prominent citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., recently signed a call for a meeting for the relief of the destitute in the South, but neither they nor any one else attended it.

An association of carpenters in Indianapolis, Ind., intend to erect a planing mill on a street containing many fine residences, and the occupants are consequently very angry.

The new Board of Health of St. Louis, three of whose five members are leading physicians, are taking active measures for the thorough renovation of the city.

The Pennsylvania Legislature passed the law forbidding political processions after dark in Philadelphia during the ten days next preceding any general election.

The minister of a Western church, at a wedding recently, said, "let those wishing to be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony now stand up," and all the young ladies present immediately arose.

Organized bands of thieves infest Pike and Warwick Counties, Ind., who walk boldly into houses in the day time, and carry off whatever strikes their fancy.

One of the men under sentence of death at Cincinnati expresses the desire that no objection be made to the will in which he gives his head to Prof. KECKELER.

The ice in the Penobscot shows signs of weakness, and Bangor men who have bets on the opening of navigation are nervously watching it.

New-Hampshire farmers are troubled at the lateness of the season and a scarcity of hay for their stock.

Boston papers think it is a little singular that books of rebel origin, insulting in their tone to our fallen heroes, should be printed in Boston.

A fatal disease has broken out among the sheep in Iowa.

Norwalk, Conn., wishes to become a city.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 13, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R	109	400	Pac. M. SS. Co.	128
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109	100	do.	127¾
20,000	do.	109½	200	do. ...s10	127
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.'65, C. New Issue	107½	100	do.	127
30,000	do.	107½	100	do.	126¾
260,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'62	108½	300	do.	126¾
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.'65, New	107½	200	do. ...b10	126¾
190,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'62	108¾	500	do. ...b3	126½
200,000	do.	108¾	10	do.	126¾
5,500	do.	108¾	100	do. ...b30	127
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	106	100	N. Y. Cen.	99½
12,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Second Ser.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	do.	105½	200	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 3d series	105½	100	do. ...3d call	[illegible]
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan...C.	105½	300	do.	[illegible]
20,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	[illegible]	300	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
4,000	N. Car. 6s, New	67	300	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	82	200	do.	[illegible]
46,000	Missouri 6s	94½	300	do.	[illegible]
3,000	Tenn. 6s, New	[illegible]	200	Chic. & G. East. R.	[illegible]
4,000	Ohio & M. C.	[illegible]	300	Reading	[illegible]
20,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do. ...s30	[illegible]
2,000	do.	[illegible]	500	do. ...3d call	[illegible]
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
3,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st	[illegible]	300	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
1,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	[illegible]	100	Ill. Cen. R.	114½
1,000	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Pitts	[illegible]
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
2,000	do.	[illegible]	100	Cle. Col. & Cin. st.	[illegible]
3,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	[illegible]	200	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d M	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
7	Bank of Commerce	113½	100	do. ...b10	[illegible]
66	do.	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	61
10	Bank of N. Amer.	105	100	do.	[illegible]
20	Cen. Nat. Bank	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
6	do.	110½	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	118
5	Fourth Nat. Bank	104½	200	do.	[illegible]
10	Continental Bank	103	100	do.	119
400	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	300	do.	119¼
150	do.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
300	At. Mail SS. Co.	[illegible]	200	do. ...s60	[illegible]
100	Quicksilver	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	Boston W. P.	[illegible]	1500	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
200	do. ...2d call	[illegible]	500	do.	[illegible]
100	Mar. Min. Co.	[illegible]	100	do. ...s5	[illegible]
100	Mar. Pref.	[illegible]	100	do. ...s30	[illegible]
400	do.	[illegible]	300	do. ...s15	[illegible]
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	[illegible]	100	N. J. Cen. R. ...x-d	114½
2	Amer. Ex. Co.	[illegible]	400	Chic. & Alt.	[illegible]
30	U. S. Express Co	[illegible]	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]
25	Adams Ex. Co.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
150	do.	[illegible]			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Pacific Mail	[illegible]	100	Reading R.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
200	do. ...b3	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	Bos. Water P.	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Pitts	[illegible]
300	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do. ...b5	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Tol.	118
300	do.	[illegible]	200	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
1300	Erie R.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
600	do.	[illegible]	100	do. ...b3	[illegible]
300	do. ...s3	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
200	do. ...b10	[illegible]	100	Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
500	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
200	do. ...b10	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
100	do. ...s3	[illegible]	200	do. ...b3	61
200	Chi., R. I. & P.	[illegible]	200	do. ...b10	61
100	do.	[illegible]	100	do. ...s5	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C.	[illegible]	1800	Reading R.	100
10,000	do. ...b3	[illegible]	400	do. ...b3	100
100	Boston W. P.	[illegible]	400	do.	[illegible]
100	Cum. Coal	[illegible]	1200	do.	[illegible]
300	Mar. Pref.	[illegible]	200	do. ...b5	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do. ...b15	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do. ...s3	[illegible]	400	do. ...c	[illegible]
400	Pac. Mail	127	100	Clev. & Pitts	[illegible]
6	Amer. Ex. Co.	[illegible]	1200	do. ...s3	[illegible]
10	U. S. Ex. Co.	[illegible]	100	do. ...s3	[illegible]
100	Atlantic Mail	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Tol. R	[illegible]
1500	N. Y. Cen. R.	100	300	C., R. I. & P.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
200	do. ...c	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
200	do. ...b5	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
400	do. ...b3	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
1800	Erie R.	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
600	do. ...b3	[illegible]	100	do. ...b3	[illegible]
300	do. ...s10	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
200	do. ...b10	[illegible]	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	61
800	do.	[illegible]	1800	do.	[illegible]
500	do. ...b3	[illegible]	200	do. ...s3	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
1200	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]	200	do. ...b4	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	300	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
100	do. ...b10	[illegible]	300	do. ...b3	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
400	do. ...c	[illegible]	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]

SATURDAY, April 13—P. M.

The gold sales were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower than the closing price of Friday night, say at 136@135⅞@135⅞ ℔ cent. The Customs demand of the day $361,000, and for the week $2,183,000. The Export of Specie, of all descriptions, for the week $145,768. The Treasury paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt $72,000. The California steamer of March 21 is overdue, since Wednesday. The Treasury Office purchased and funded this forenoon $1,600,000 United States 7.30s. Money worked easy at Bank and on the Street, and we revise our quotations to the Brokers, to 5 ℔ cent. on Government Collateral, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on other approved securities. [illegible] terms by 1 ℔ cent. than at the close of the previous week. A good deal was done at 6 ℔ cent. on general Collateral to-day.

A large business was done in the Public Funds at firm and rather advancing prices. The new rooms opened in this department of the Stock Exchange dealings, under direction of the regular Board, are a great convenience, and the arrangement tends to both increase and concentrate business and to render the quotations more reliable throughout the day than when made up by private inquiry on the Street.

The Railway speculation is on the increase, and decidedly less bearish than in the early days of the week. The turn since the heavy cheap sales on Wednesday afternoon is in some instances 3@4 ℔ cent., in others 2@3 ℔ cent. Erie Shares continue to lead the market. They sold to-day at 57@57⅛@58@57⅛@57 ℔ cent. The Pacific Mail Stock was not so stiff as on Friday. No Boards were held in the afternoon. The following quotations were made at 4 P. M. on the Street. The closing feeling not so strong as at 1 o'clock. The Foreign Exchanges ⅛ ℔ cent. lower; price of gold steady:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98	Northwest	32½	33⅛
U. S. 5-20s	108⅞	109	N. West Pref	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	98⅞	99⅞	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	56⅞	57½	Pacific Mail	128	126⅞
Hudson	[illegible]	132	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	99⅞	100⅛	W. U. Telegraph	38	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	68	68⅞	Mariposa Pref.	21⅛	[illegible]
Illinois Central	114⅛	114⅛	Ohio Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	68	70⅛	American Gold	136	135⅞
Tennessee 6s	65	65	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅝

The Bank return on Monday will probably show a gain in lawful Money in reserve of about two millions, to wit: $1,250,000 in Greenbacks and $750,000 in Gold Notes. The Loans will be two and a quarter millions, and the Deposites one and a quarter millions, less than last Monday.

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 cent., 1867	[illegible]	5-20 coup., 1865, new issue	107½
6 cent., 1868	[illegible]	Oregon W. L., 1881	106
6 cent. coupon, 1880	[illegible]	Oregon W. L., ½yr. 1881	106
6 cent. reg'd, 1881	109	5 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1871	109½
6 cent. coupon, 1881	109	5 ℔ cent. cou., 1871	110
500 & 1,000, 1881	109	End. coupon, 1871	103½
5-20 registered, 1862	[illegible]	5 ℔ cent., reg'd, 1874	102
5-20 coupon, small	109	End. coupon, 1872	102
5-20 500 & 1,000	109½	End. coupon, 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1864	108½	10-40 registered	97½
5-20 coupon, small	107½	10-40 coupon, small	97½
5-20 500 & 1,000	107½	10-40 500 & 1,000	97½
5-20 registered, 1865	104½	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 coupon, small	108	7 3-10 2d series	105½
5-20 500 & 1,000	108½	7 3-10 3d series	105½
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	118	Irving	103½
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	124
Merchants'	115	Market	112
Mechanics'	117	Nassau	106
America	135	Shoe and Leather	111
Tradesmen's	142	Corn Exchange	118½
Merchants' Exch'ge	106	Continental	103
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	106
Commerce	113½	Park	140
American Exchange	116½	Central National	110
Bank of North Am'a	105	Fourth National	104½
Hanover	111		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91½	Chi. & N. West. S. F.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. R. Es.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1st M. conv.	[illegible]
Erie 1st mort.	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 2d mort.	[illegible]	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	[illegible]
Erie 3d mort.	[illegible]	Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie 4th mort.	[illegible]	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 2d M.	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M.	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, conv.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Clev. & P. 3d M. con.	[illegible]
Mich. S.	[illegible]	Clev. & P. 4th M.	[illegible]
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton income	[illegible]
P. Ind. Goshen Line	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s guar'd by Mo.	[illegible]	Ohio & Mis. 1st M.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	[illegible]	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in April:

1867	$75,707
1866	56,221
Increase	$19,481

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the first week in April:

1867	$81,454
1866	93,714
Decrease	$12,260

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in April:

1867	$81,628
1866	78,851
Increase	$2,777

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs to that paper the following item:

"The action of the dry goods firm of CLAFLIN & Co., of New-York, in levying upon the goods of STEENBOCK & Co., the largest dry goods house in Richmond, has created great excitement in the latter city. The Richmond papers say if this system is generally adopted by the North on creditors it will inaugurate a fearful panic among the business men of the South."

From the *American Railroad Journal* of this date we extract the following exhibit of the earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the years ending Dec. 31, 1865 and 1866:

	1865.	1866.
From freight	$1,680,235 96	$1,643,167 08
From passengers	706,741 31	694,423 77
From mails, rents, &c.	148,024 16	201,209 11
Total	$2,535,001 43	$2,538,799 96
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$210,694 59	$389,880 56
Repairs of locomotives	128,945 34	123,890 07
Repairs of cars	153,824 53	129,089 12
Repairs of bridges	7,374 11	85,735 26
Repairs of fences	1,976 28	3,932 41
Repairs of buildings	15,847 10	48,780 11
Repairs of tools, &c.	14,078 40	23,575 49
Management and general offices	37,593 59	47,202 96
Station service	112,175 28	129,740 17
Conductors, &c.	62,743 85	58,848 62
Engineman, &c.	106,479 96	101,849 77
Train and station supplies	16,002 24	21,366 70
Fuel	186,986 88	150,140 41
Oil and waste	40,747 66	26,267 97
Loss and damage	15,770 16	19,792 01
Taxes and insurance	148,198 87	125,472 12
Interest and exchange	42,424 16	42,672 22
All other expenses	116,379 13	67,460 42
Total	$1,419,242 11	$1,604,696 49
Earnings less expenses	$1,115,759 32	$934,103 47
Deduct interest on mortgage debt	422,710 00	437,500 00
Balance	$693,049 32	$496,603 47
Add dividends on Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company's stock, held by this Company		168,388 00
Leaving the net earnings of 1866		$664,991 47

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1866 show an increase of $3,798 53, with an increase in expenses of $185,454 38, making the decrease of net earnings $181,655 85.

The equipment of the road consists of 58 locomotives, 25 first-class and 4 second-class passenger cars, 3 sleeping cars, 21 baggage, mail and express cars, 977 box cars and 160 flat cars. Miles run by passenger trains, 283,496; by freight trains, 591,103; by wood and gravel trains, 112,128; total miles run, 986,727. Number of through passengers carried, 51,025; number of way passengers, 198,215; total, 249,240, of which 114,366 went eastward, and 134,874 westward. Total passengers carried one mile, 17,350,835. Tons of freight eastward, 254,141; westward, 107,546; total, 361,687, of which 173,781 were through and 187,906 way. Tons of freight carried one mile, 42,674,502.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, DEC. 31, 1866.

Purchase of road	$8,039,499 24
Construction of road	1,837,959 91
Construction of elevator, Milwaukee	361,412 76
Equipment purchased and built	674,110 36
Stock of material on hand	260,825 93
Railway shares held by this Company	6,739,670 90
Second mort. bonds, (E. D. L. & M. R. R.)	68,000 00
U. S. Government P. O. Department	18,661 72
Balance due from agents and other companies	80,057 85
Dividend receivable	80,878 00
Discount and commissions, (chiefly upon second mort. and income bonds	252,799 66
Miscellaneous accounts	27,406 17
Sinking fund second mort. bonds	12,000 00
Cash on hand	65,591 28
Total	$18,508,373 87
Capital stock, preferred	$7,371,050 00
Capital stock, common	3,627,900 00
Bonds—First mortgage	4,269,000 00
Bonds—Incumbrances assumed	334,000 00
Bonds—Second mort. and income	1,560,500 00
Bonds—real estate purchase money	135,500 00
Unpaid pay-rolls and bills	105,997 08
Bills payable	131,191 80
State Treasurer, Wisconsin	73,913 39
Due other roads freight and ticket accounts	73,603 20
Miscellaneous accounts	45,840 48
Income account	849,877 32
Total	$18,508,373 87

President—ALEX. MITCHELL.

Directors—Alexander Mitchell, Walter S. Gurnee, Russell Sage, N. A. Cowdrey, Fred. P. James, Selah Chamberlain, Washington Hunt, John W. Cary, S. S. Merrill, E. B. Wesley, H. C. Stimson, Isaac Seott, Julius Wadsworth.

Vice-President—Walter S. Gurnee.

General Manager—S. S. Merrill.

Secretary and Treasurer—Alanson Cary.

Superintendent—Andrew Reasoner.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES—CHEAP HOUSES—OWN YOUR OWN HOME—BE YOUR OWN LANDLORD.—One of the greatest opportunities ever offered is now [illegible] JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY next. [illegible] Property must be sold. See Johnson, Miller & Hall's auction advertisement in another column.

HARLEM PROPERTY FOR SALE.—[illegible] first new three-story high-stoop brick house, west of Avenue A; modern improvements, [illegible] Inquire next door west, or of ADAMS & SPENCER, carpet dealers, No. 381 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE AND SIX lots of ground on Broadway, corner of 31st-st., well furnished throughout. Also, plot of ground corner of 31st-st., and Broadway, (about six lots,) with stable; the above in a desirable neighborhood. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

A PLEASANT HOME SITUATE IN EAST 61st-st., all in good order; has a courtyard in front of about 40 feet; size 20x38-100; brick, two-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar. Price $4,500; $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. G. S. DYE, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone front in 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; about 13 rooms; the furniture will be sold with the house, either the whole or part; Belgian pavement in street; good neighborhood. J. & W. DENHAM, 6th-av. and 16th-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE MORE OF THOSE MAGnificent first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, 73d-st., near 5th-av., No. 18, commanding a splendid view of Central Park. Inquire of JAMES POTTER, owner, in the house.

71ST-STREET—THE SPECIAL ATTENtion of those seeking a complete and beautifully located brown-stone residence are invited to the auction sale of A. J. BLEECKER, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY next.

A.—FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW AND ELEgant medium-size first-class houses on the southwest corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st. Apply on the premises, between 9 and 11, or to CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, No. 192 Broadway.

$20,000.—FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, 19x50x100; good order; 48th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; others, desirably located, $15,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE FULL LOTS OF ground situate on the corner of 63d-st. and 9th-av., free from rock. Price $13,000; terms easy. G. S. DYE, No. 128 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two-story and attic English basement sub-cellar; possession 1st May; situate in Forsyth-st.; price $3,500. G. S. DYE, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 52 WEST 52D-ST., FOURstory high-stoop; several three-story high-stoop houses; several stores and floors to rent. Apply at No. 344 East 52d-st., near 1st-av.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—Brown-stone front stores and dwellings on 6th-av. G. S. DYE, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR FIRST-class brown-stone houses on the east side of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Inquire for JAS. M. COBURN.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE BUSHWICK-AV. BOULEVARD, FOR SALE.—The house is in every respect first-class. The design, which cannot be surpassed, was made by one of the first architects in the City, and executed at great expense under his immediate superintendence. The dwelling is 40 feet square, with large extension. Parlor story is finished in hard-wood, rosewood, ash and walnut. It contains gas, water, furnace and every other modern convenience. It is very roomy and suitable for a large family. The ground consists of 16 full lots finely located on the corner of two beautiful streets. The whole is enclosed with handsome fence, and full of flowers, fruits of all kinds and shrubbery. On the premises there is a fine stable worth $3,500. The Boulevard is a fixed fact and will be completed this Summer. The attention of all who are looking for a magnificent residence with plenty of ground is called to above. A good brown-stone house in the 19th Ward will be taken in part payment if desired. Terms very easy. Apply to JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MOST ATTRACTIVE REAL ESTATE SALE OF THE SEASON—Two of the finest residences in Brooklyn and 50 Prospect Park lots at auction, by JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, on TUESDAY next. See J., M. & Hall's auction advertisement in another column.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE HOUSE in Williamsburgh, three rooms deep, with two lots of ground and a fine stable. Apply on the premises, No. 169 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh; or to WM. C. WALKER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

$4,500 FOR ONE OF THOSE COMPLETE new houses in Greene-av., near Marcy, Brooklyn; terms very easy. Apply on the premises to S. A. WEED.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY; HOUSE AND LOT No. 382 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, convenient to ferry, fine condition, pleasant view; 14 rooms. Apply on premises. Price $8,000.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, 20x45 and two lots, on Herkimer-st., near Clove Road, Brooklyn; cost $13,000; for $11,000; $8,000 mortgage. JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST PIECE OF PROPERTY IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF KEYPORT, N. J. TEN FULL LOTS, NOBLE HOUSE, 42X42, FRONTING THE RARITAN BAY. PRICE, $9,000. FULL DESCRIPTION GIVEN BY G. S. DYE, NO. 128 BROADWAY.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within one hour's ride of this City, at North Orange, N. J., for sale. House contains fourteen rooms; grounds (about four acres) handsomely laid out, fine vegetable garden, plenty of flowers, fruit and shade trees; a very desirable place, both for Summer and Winter residence. Apply on the premises, Scotland-st., to HENRY S. JAFFRAY, or to J. H. JAFFRAY, No. 350 Broadway, between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE,

within one hour's ride of the ferry, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 80 acres of the farm of the subscriber, together, or in plots of from 5 to 10 acres, suitable for building sites; within 10 minutes of the depot; positively free from fever and ague and mosquitoes; neighborhood unsurpassed for health, beauty and convenience; price from $175 to $250 per acre; half can remain on mortgage; business men will find this location unsurpassed.

Apply to GEORGE HUGHES & CO., Nos. 198 and 200 Church-st., New-York; or to GEORGE HUGHES, Hohokus, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDING to be absent for some time in Europe, offers for sale his delightful country residence on the north shore of Long Island, half-mile east of Whitestone Landing, 12 miles from New-York. Its easy and almost hourly means of transit to and from the City, with its retirement, healthfulness, extensive water view, a sand and gravel beach for bathing, advantages for boating and fishing, a fine garden, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, a mansion 50 feet square and very convenient, with piazzas front and rear, all requisite outbuildings, newly painted, ice-house filled, and the whole in fine order, combine to make it a residence rarely to be met with. The furniture may be taken at a valuation. A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. If not disposed of by private sale before the 18th April, it will be sold at auction on that day by E. H. Ludlow & Co. JOHN CRYDER, No. 59 Pine-st.

$18.000.—SPLENDID MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, at Rahway, N. J., for sale at a great bargain; located on a principal street, only a few blocks from the depot. It has a front of 225 feet, depth of 133 feet, and contains 12½ lots. The main building is brick, three stories, built in a most substantial manner, 57x30, with two-story extension, 60x22. There are three smaller buildings on the rear. Neat frame cottage, with extension, adjoins the main factory. The whole is suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing purposes. The principal building alone would cost more to erect than is asked for the whole. Terms easy. Apply to JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, No. 25 Nassau-st.

SING SING.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL country seat, high grounds, Gothic house, well built, handsomely finished, 12 rooms, marble mantels, range, hot and cold water bath, water closet, five acres good land, shade and ornamental trees, apple orchard, grapery, plums, cherries, pears, quinces, small fruit of all kinds; large barn, good water; fine view of river and surrounding country; price $11,500; terms easy. Apply to J. H. ORMSBEE, No. 30 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The extensive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF ASTORIA, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing or ferry, a first-class residence, situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of Hellgate and East River; house in perfect order; gas, water and other new improvements; ground 150x150; all kinds of fruit trees; stable, hennery &c. Inquire of GODILLOT, STEVENS & WHITE, No. 4 South William-street.

COUNTRY SEAT AT HASTINGS FOR SALE—One minute from depot and landing; contains three acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit, and nicely laid out; the house has 11 rooms, kitchen and cellar; good large stable, barn and hothouse on the place. Address Box No. 1,239 Post-office, or apply at No. 22 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A handsome house containing 14 rooms, (exclusive of servants;) outbuildings, &c.; 30 acres, half in woodland; view unsurpassed; two miles from Factoryville, three from Quarantine. Price $20,000; rent $1,600; partly furnished. Apply to P. V. KING & CO., No. 41 South-st., or to Col. A. T. WATSON, No. 7 Broadway.

SUMMER RESIDENCE AT DARIEN DEPOT, CONN.—Furnished throughout; fine old shade trees and lawn; six acres of land, apples, pears, peaches, strawberries and other fruits in great abundance; four minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 13 Nassau-st., or Mrs. LASHER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, NEW AND VERY complete house, six minutes' walk from depot, in best and healthiest part of the village, gas, furnace, registers on each floor, bath room and every convenience found in City houses. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—One hour from City; beautiful building plots; 20 acres; fine high grounds; near Hudson River and depot; abundance of shade trees; also, 12 and 14 acre plots, same locality, very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

P. WEAVER, BLOOMFIELD, N. J., has for sale a great variety of cheap cottages, country seats, with every modern improvement, beautiful building sites and farms. Send for descriptive list, or come and see. Houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, for the year or the Summer.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A cottage containing nine rooms, within five minutes' walk of depot, having a commanding view of valley and mountain. Apply to J. RAMER, South Orange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence at [illegible] County, N. J., containing eleven rooms, [illegible] plenty of fruit; one hour from the City direct by cars; rent $600 per annum. Apply to R. W. [illegible], on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH shore, house containing 10 rooms and closets, with barn, &c., [illegible] young fruit trees and vines. Apply to Z. H. VAN[illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, basement.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET, NO. 591 BROADWAY, 30x200. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 7 Pine-st., or GEO. H. KITCHAM & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR TO LET.—A large, nice, light office, in a good store in Park-place, near Broadway; large enough for two comfortable offices. Apply at No. 8 Park-place.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for the Summer or for one year, situated in White Plains, Westchester County, one mile from depot. The house contains large parlor and dining-room, small sitting-room, six bedrooms and three servants' sleeping-rooms, kitchen, laundry, wash-house and large under-cellar, ice-house, filled, and excellent water on the premises, kitchen garden, two acres lawn, well stocked with fruit trees, pasturage can be had for one or two cows and stabling for two or three horses, carriage-house, &c. For further particulars, terms, &c., address L. T., Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT FURNISHED—AT McCOMB'S Dam, just beyond the bridge, a very desirable stone house, 42x50 feet, 2½ stories; parlor, dining-room, library, 4 bedrooms, servants' rooms, bath; 4 acres handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, orchard, &c.; fruits, flowers and shrubbery in abundance; the house is completely and very handsomely furnished, and there is a fine stable and carriage-house on the place; stay of season; the rent asked, $4,000 per annum, or $2,500 for the Summer. For permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, ABOUT TWO miles from depot, on a site commanding a view of 20 miles on Long Island Sound, furnished in superb style; rosewood and brocatelle furniture, and piano cost $1,000, in fine double parlors; dining-room handsomely decorated, papered in oak and green and ceiling frescoed; neat sloping lawn of 3 acres around house; all necessary outbuildings; will rent reasonably to first-class parties. WOOD, YOUNG & CO., 78 and 80 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Very pleasantly situated at Ravenswood, on the bank of the East River, thirty minutes by steamers from Peck-slip at convenient hours; house modern Italian with tower, 9 rooms, with every convenience; fine lawn and grounds, shade, ornamental and fruit trees, grapevines, fine stable, &c.; location healthy, and ten minutes' walk from landing. Photograph of premises and all further particulars at No. 142 Duane-st., up stairs. Apply to V. MUMFORD MOORE, of Person, Harriman & Co.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTing the Harlem River, the residence of the late H. W. T. Mali; extensive grounds, large furnished house, with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden well stocked with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park, about a mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEWBURGH, ON the Hudson River, the country seat "Danskammer;" very large and handsome house, built of granite, 106 feet front, with beautiful and extensive lawns, garden, stable, coachman's house and abundance of fruit; place kept in order by owner; one of the finest places on the river; or for sale with 51 acres. WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT MAMARONECK.—A LARGE DOUBLE house, two-stories and attic; situated close to the water, and neatly furnished in first-class style; water in the house, bath-room and water-closets; with five acres, lawn and garden; stables and barn; good boating, bathing and fishing; five minutes' walk from depot; will rent cheap. Apply to WOOD, YOUNG & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway.

A FEW GENTLEMEN ON UNION-SQUARE have taken and newly papered, painted and frescoed all the rooms on two floors; gas, water, bath-rooms, &c., complete. Two or three rooms can yet be had by gentlemen of quiet habits and satisfactory references, by calling on party in charge. No. 42 14th-st., south side of Union-square, third floor.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable and pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—THE MOST STYLISH RESIDENCE west of Central Park; splendid house; 60 feet front; just finished; has bay windows, tower and piazza; first-class brick stable and 18 lots of ground on Broadway, 108th and 109th sts. Apply to JOHN BROWER & CO., No. 3 Coenties-slip.

A FINE HOUSE OF 21 ROOMS, FURNISHED, to rent low to a good tenant; 25 acres of land and ample outbuildings; location unsurpassed; excellent fishing and bathing; a very desirable place for a Summer boarding-house; part of rent payable in board if wished. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st., Room 22.

TO LET—(MIRRORS AND GAS-FIXTURES FOR SALE)—Desirable high-stoop house; complete order; Macdougal-st., near Washington-square; $2,000; others, furnished, desirably located, on 14th, 22d, 26th, 34th, 38th, 39th and 41st sts.; $200 to $550 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, first-class brick houses, about ten rooms each, provided with gas, water-works and the modern improvements; gardens, stables, &c., if desired. Particulars at Mr. HAMILTON's office, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bayside, Flushing, 50 feet square, with 30-foot extension; elegantly furnished; baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres ornamental grounds; terms satisfactory to a good tenant. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—A DAIRY FARM OF 160 ACRES, near Norwalk, Conn., forty miles from New-York; buildings complete and in good order; to a good tenant a long lease and immediate possession given. J. G. REED, at Wilson & Co.'s, No. 92 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FIRST-CLASS THREEstory brick house, on Nassau-st., near Washington, containing all the improvements, and in perfect order; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A THREE-STORY brick house; all the improvements and in complete order, with two lots; to a small family; only $1,200; also, two-story brick, furnished, and furniture for sale; possession at once. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., cor. 121st-st.

TO LEASE—THE THREE-STORY BUILDING No. 656 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.; 30 by 130 feet, with rear entrance on alley. The lofts will be let separate, and are 15 and 18 feet between beams, and well lighted. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET ON THE HUDSON, ONE hour's ride from New-York; 11 rooms; spring water in the house, and good stable, coachhouse and hennery. Apply to GILMAN DUDLEY, Hastings upon Hudson, N. Y.

TO LET—IN NEW-HAVEN, FOR THREE months, from July 1, a furnished house, facing Hillhouse Park, with gas, water, &c.; suitable for a small family. Address Box No. 973 Post-office, New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET—PRETTY HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER; 12 rooms; the first house west of Broadway, in 87th-st.; garden with fruits, flowers and stables; also, one with nine rooms. VAN VECHTEN, corner 86th-st. and 9th-av., Bloomingdale.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS STORES NO. 21 Park-place and No. 17 Barclay-st.; 150 feet through from street to street; first floor, basement and cellar. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE FOR RENT—Two miles below West Point, on the Hudson River, with grounds, fruit, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO one or more single gentlemen, a large front room on the second floor of the house No. 94 4th-av. Inquire between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—COTTAGE, STABLE AND FOUR LOTS, 65th-st., near 3d-av. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FROM MAY TO NOVEMBER—A three-story high-stoop brick house, genteelly furnished; rent $80 per month. H. D. MILDEBERGER, No. 80 Carmine-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—AN ARTist's furnished cottage; a beautiful situation on the Hudson, accessible by boat and rail; 3½ hours from the City. JACOB SHARPE, No. 25 Pine-st.

$500 RENT PER ANNUM—SECOND floor of No. 1 Renwick-st., corner Canal-st.; immediate possession; gas fixtures complete; more room if required.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN 38TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all elegantly frescoed; with splendid mirrors and gas fixtures; rent, $3,500. VAN ZANDT BROS, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO-STORY FRENCH ATTIC AND basement brick house with brick stable, corner 11th-av. and 141st-st. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1 TO SEPT. 1, a brown-stone front house on Clinton, near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; stable in rear. Inquire at No. 449 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE house and lot No. 129 Greene-st., near Houston-st. Apply to WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET—ROOM WITH STEAM POWER, IN the first-class building Nos. 229, 231 and 233 East 41st-st. Apply on the premises.

STABLE TO LET—IN THE REAR OF NO. 100 5th-av.; rent $1,000; four stalls above ground. Apply to WILLIAM H. GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM TO LET in a private house; no other lodgers. Price $2 50 per week. House No. 51 Broome-st.

CHOICE CORNER ROOMS TO LET AT No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.; also fourth floor of No. 48 East 12th-st. Apply as per bills.

TO LET—IN NYACK, A TWO-STORY AND attic frame-dwelling, with kitchen; rent $350. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY attic and high basement, No. 52 Bleecker-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

ARTISTS' STUDIOS TO RENT, NO. 786 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence in Islip, L. I., near the water. No. 282 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED STORE WITH A light cellar underneath, or an entire building, between Maiden-lane and Wall-st. and South and William sts.; rent must be moderate. Address METALS, Box No. 2,267 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house, with stable and about two acres of land; river view required; between Riverdale and Tarrytown. Rent not to exceed $1,500 a year. Address T. M. C., Box No. 606 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY wanted by a private family, four months from June 1; unexceptionable references as to responsibility. Address W. V. A., Box No. 212 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL BE SUPPLIED, and can pay by weekly or monthly payments, for Carpets, Oil-cloths, Furniture of every description, Bedding, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, corner of Canal and Hudson sts.

SINGER'S REVERSIBLE-SLAT SPRING BED saves one mattress; no leathers or strings about them; durable, luxurious; $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 315 Centre-st.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Job lots bought for cash. J. W. O'BRIEN, No. 7 Nassau, corner of John-st., bookstore.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER and BROKER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Mining, and Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, receive special attention.

NEW-YORK SILK MILLS.
CIRCULAR.
CAPITAL..$150,000.
JUSTINIAN HARTLEY, President,
No. 44 Lispenard-st.
J. J. THOMASS, Treasurer,
No. 28 Reade-st.

This Company has purchased the looms and machinery at the silk manufactory at Nos. 333, 335 and 337 West 36th-st., New-York, being 58 looms, steam engine, boiler, dye-house and dye apparatus, shafting and belting, with all the tools and appliances complete—all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate use—including the lease of the buildings and property in which said machinery is situated.

The lease runs for one year—from May, 1867, to May, 1868—and the Company have the privilege of purchasing the buildings, &c., at $12,000.

The looms and machinery, lease and right purchased, cost the Company only $75,000.

The looms, machinery, steam engine, shafting and belting, cost over $120,000, and are now well worth that sum.

The capital stock is	$150,000
Purchases as above	75,000
Working capital	75,000

Upon the investment of this sum a profit of 40 per cent. per annum can be made under any and all circumstances.

Subscription solicited.

Books for subscription are opened and can be found at the office of the Company,

THOMASS & CO., No. 28 Reade-st.
ATLANTIC BANK, No. 142 Broadway.
Office of JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
At the Factory, Nos. 133 to 137 West 36th-st.
Office of JAMES CHADBURN, No. 106 Broad-st.
Office of HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st.
Office of WM. F. HEINS, No. 206 Broadway.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF. BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS. M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its offices, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE United States Condensing Company has disposed of its business, and is no longer engaged in the condensation and sale of milk. The Company will not recognize debts contracted in its name after this date.

GEORGE H. BROWN, President.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, April 9, 1867, FRED. V. PRICE was elected Secretary, in place of W. S. Martin, resigned, and ALEX. C. MILNE appointed Assistant Secretary.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, April 8, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR more coupons, due May 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

$4,000 TO $5,000—WANTED, FOR A NEW and useful invention; patented in the United States, France and England; for any party wishing to invest, it is a rare chance; the patent for the United States is worth $100,000; it is a life-saving patent. Apply to C. DUCREUX, No. 93 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

A LOAN OF $5,000 WANTED ON A first-class house in this City, for one year, for which a bonus will be paid. House now mortgaged to an insurance company for $2,000, and is worth $27,000. Address B., Box No. 140 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

A Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock has been declared payable the 19th of April, at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st. Transfer-books closed from the 14th to the 19th, inclusive.

H. A. SHERRIL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent.—free from the United States Government tax—upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable to the Stockholders, or to their legal representatives, April 25, 1867, and until May 16, 1867, at the office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., in the City of New-York, and after the latter date at the Company's office, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, April 13, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Friday, April 26.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 3, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST. ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Bank open every day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Money deposited before April 21 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 394 and 396 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited before April 21 bears interest from April 1. ASSETS, $3,116,424 56.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage.

A. MORTON.

TO THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY'S STOCKHOLDERS—NOTICE.—The Washington Mutual Coal Company, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 3, are now exchanging their stock for stock of the Consumers, share for share. Persons exchanging stock have immediate benefit of the low price of coal received by original stockholders in Washington Mutual Coal Company. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Washington Mutual Coal Company.

C. W. VARNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, having disposed of all his interest in the United States Condensing Company, Hart's Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., will not recognize debts contracted in his name after this date for account of said Company.

GEORGE H. BROWN.

SHOW CASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & PERSON, No. 148 Chatham-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the [illegible] day of April, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of May, 1867:

A panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of one hundred Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

Two panels of one hundred Petit Jurors each for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts I and II.

Two panels of one hundred and four Petit Jurors each for a Superior Court, Parts I and II.

Two panels of one hundred and four Petit Jurors each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I and II.

A panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of one hundred and fifty Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 200 MOST VALUABLE LOTS ("BOGGS' ESTATE") ON BROADWAY, THE GRAND BOULEVARD, SEVENTY-SECOND AND SEVENTY-THIRD STS., TOGETHER WITH THE WATER RIGHT OF 200 FEET ON THE NORTH RIVER, IN FRONT OF THE PREMISES, AS GRANTED BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN THE YEAR 1852.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the above described first-class property, comprising 200 lots and front gores as follows: Fifteen lots on the west side of Broadway, the Grand Boulevard, between 71st and 74th sts., including both corners of 72d and 73d sts., each lot being 26 to 27 feet front, and from 100 to 200 feet deep. On 72d-st., which is one hundred feet wide, there are 80 lots and front gores, and on 73d-st. the same number, embracing the entire fronts of both streets from Broadway to the river. The grade of the whole property is nearly level with Broadway. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps of the property, sketch of the grand entrance to the Park at 59th-st., and plan of the Grand Boulevard along Broadway, as established by the Central Park Commissioners under authority of the Legislature, will be ready in a few days, and can be had at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY-THREE VALUABLE LOTS ON 1ST-AV., AVENUE A, 74TH, 75TH AND 76TH STS., BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JENNET RIKER, JANE R. LEE AND OTHERS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1ST-AV.—2 lots, east side, 51 feet north of 75th-st.
75TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 99 feet east of 1st-av.
AVENUE A.—10 lots, east side, comprising the entire front between 74th and 75th sts.
74TH-ST.—14 lots, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A.
75TH-ST.—5 lots, south side, 98 feet east of Avenue A.
75TH-ST.—10 lots, south side, 178 feet east of 1st-av.
76TH-ST.—7 lots, south side, 116 feet east of 2d-av.
76TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 1st-av.
76TH-ST.—5 lots, north side, 116 feet 3 inches east of 2d-av.
76TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 412 feet east of 1st-av.
77TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 115 feet 6 inches east of 2d-av.
77TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 125 feet east of 2d-av.
77TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 300 feet east of 2d-av.

THE SALE WILL BE WITHOUT RESERVE. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years, with privilege to pay it off at any time on giving sixty days' notice.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH AND WASHINGTON STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs of Mary Schmelzel, deceased:

GREENWICH AND WASHINGTON STS.—The lot of land situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Charlton and Spring sts., extending through to and fronting on Washington-st., known as No. 542 Greenwich-st. and No. 561 Washington-st. On the Greenwich-st. lot there is a two-story brick front house.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCK, BONDS, &c., &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, the twentieth day of April, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the EXECUTOR OF REUBEN WITHERS, DECEASED, the following described securities:

	Par value.
4 shares Academy of Music	$1,000
20 shares Columbian Insurance Company	100
20 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company	100
20 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company	50
4 Bonds of the Union Club, (New-York City,) 7 per cent	500

INSURANCE SCRIP.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Stock Scrip of 1864	10
Stock Scrip of 1865	30
Stock Scrip of 1866	5
Policy Scrip of 1854	5
Policy Scrip of 1855	20
Policy Scrip of 1857	40
Policy Scrip of 1858	10
Policy Scrip of 1859	20
Policy Scrip of 1860	20
Policy Scrip of 1861	10
Policy Scrip of 1862	10
Policy Scrip of 1863	5
Policy Scrip of 1864	15

COLUMBIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policy Scrip of 1864	400

Also, by order of the SURVIVING EXECUTOR OF EDWARD C. CENTER, DECEASED, the following described securities:

	Par value.
10 Bonds Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, Eastern extension, of 1875, 7 per cent	$1,000
2 Bonds of the Union Club, (New-York City,) 7 per cent	500
6 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company	100
50 shares United States Warehouse Company	100
90 shares United States Trust Company of New-York	100
450 shares Panama Railroad Company	100

INSURANCE SCRIP.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Stock Scrip of 1863	20
Stock Scrip of 1865	30
Stock Scrip of 1865	5

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock, at Sunswick Terrace, Astoria, directly opposite steamboat landing,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 136 West 12th-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 2 3 East 19th-st., first house east of 5th-av.,

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on WEDNESDBY, April 17, at the residence, No. 88 10th-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 17 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 24 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., elegant and costly household furniture, most of which was made by Marcotte & Co. Full particulars hereafter.

FORTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE.
80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1867.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, noon,

80,000 TONS

of fresh-mined COAL from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May, 1867.

The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE & FOULKE,
Office No. 111 Broadway.

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of April, at 12 o'clock, LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction that substantial and thoroughly well-built five-story and cellar brick store (and lot) No. 359 Washington-st., with a front on said street of 27 feet 2 inches by 77 feet in depth. This certainly is an opportunity rarely met with for investment, and for the purposes of storage or any business, whatever may be its nature, its thorough construction and desirable location render it unequaled. The two stores adjoining may be purchased if desired. This property will be offered at private sale until the day above mentioned. For maps, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 88 Broadway, or of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 23 WEST 17TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 17TH-ST.—The first-class four-story brick high-stoop house, No. 23 West 17th-st., near 5th-av. It is 26x47 feet, with two-story extension, 25x26 feet, including large dining-room and butler's pantry. The house is cheerful, well arranged, and contains all modern conveniences. Possession 1st of May. Lot 98 feet, being 6 feet deeper than half the block. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Libraries catalogued and sold.

TUESDAY, April 16, at 4 o'clock P. M.

RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.—Special sale of rare, curious and valuable books, including some superb works in the fine arts, just received from London. In the Catalogue are some richly illustrated works, as—Caricatures, 10 vols., containing 325 colored plates by Gilroy and others; Wood's Ruiner; The Seat of War in the East; Pictures of the Exhibition of 1851, 53 beautifully colored plates, folio; Musée Français, 4 vols., full Turkey; Day's Fisher of Malabar, colored; Wright's Indian Botany, 200 colored plates; Gruner's Ornamental Art, 2 vols., folio; Owen Jones' One Thousand and One Initial Letters; Indian Scenery, 114 colored plates, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on view.

COIN SALE.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 19 and 20.

W. ELLIOT WOODWARD'S SEMI-ANNUAL COIN SALE—American and foreign, gold, silver and copper coins and medals.

J. G. [illegible], Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ABOUT THREE acres of land, with good substantial dwelling-house; plenty of fruit trees, good well of water, &c.; the property of Jacob Austin, Esq.; situate on the Spraun Road, three miles from Yonkers, one-and-a-half miles from Hastings, and one and a half from Dobbsville; sale to take place on the premises on TUESDAY, April 16, about 2 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. Possession given the first day of May.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The three valuable lots with the three-story brick buildings thereon, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Washington-st., between [illegible] and Hoboken sts. [illegible] and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED hospital [illegible] and wood; [illegible] pairs of drawers, [illegible] wooden bedsteads, &c., on Dart's Island, New-York Harbor, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 2 P. M. [illegible] Island by Government boat leaving the Battery at 10 A. M. For transportation apply to the Quartermaster.

GEO. M. McGILL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Surgeon U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALES.

W. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar, New-York. Houses, Stores, Lots, Country Seats and Farms bought, sold, rented, exchanged. Loans negotiated. Auction Sales of Stocks, Furniture, Merchandise, &c.

TUESDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

SPLENDID BROOKLYN RESIDENCE—Near Dr. Cuyler's Church, No. 42 Oxford-st., near Lafayette-av., elegant four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar house, 25x55; lot 25x100; neighborhood most desirable, without exception, in Brooklyn; house finished in most superb manner; has solid black walnut stairs and trimmings, and every modern convenience; entirely new; immediate possession; must be seen to be appreciated; street paved with Belgian pavement. Full particulars at office and on posters.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY:

Splendid residence of E. B. Lawrence, Esq., together with stable and 37 lots, situated two blocks from the Park on First and Macomb sts., between 6th and 7th avs.; location unsurpassed; view magnificent; house large and roomy, built in the very best manner, contains 15 rooms, plenty of closets, furnace, hot and cold water, marble and statuary mantels, coal and wine cellars, and all other modern conveniences; piazza front and rear; fine stable, 25x35, on Macomb-st.; grounds filled with fruit and ornamental trees, flowers and shrubbery. The furniture is also for sale. Possession May 1. The whole can be seen at any time by applying on the premises.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING VACANT LOTS:

10TH-AV.—West side, between 13th and 14th sts., fronting the Park, 4 lots, 25x100.

9TH-AV.—East side, between 13th and 14th sts., 4 lots 25x100.

14TH-ST.—North side, between 9th and 10th avs., 20 lots 25x100.

Also the following Williamsburgh houses: Nos. 52, 54 and 56 South 6th-st., between 3d and 4th sts., 3 valuable three-story brick houses, all in first-rate order, having just been painted and improved.

Terms easy. For maps apply to the auctioneers.

Also, at same time and place, positive partition sale, by order of the heirs. Rare chance for mechanics and others. The following desirable Brooklyn property:

Three gothic front frame houses, each containing six rooms, with cellar and yards, both in front and rear.

One frame house and two lots, 25x100. The house is a one-story, basement and attic, contains six rooms beside cellar. On the lots are grape vines, fruit trees, berry bushes, &c., of the best varieties and in fine bearing order. All this property is well located in the Eighth Ward, South Brooklyn, about thirty minutes' ride in cars from Fulton Ferry. The houses are all built in the best manner and are in perfect order to occupy May 1. Will be sold with half to remain on first mortgage if desired. Titles warranted. No incumbrances. For terms and particulars apply to auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st.

WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock,

At exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 40 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, NEAR BROADWAY RAILROAD.—Jefferson-st., north side, between Broadway and Howard-av., 22 lots. Putnam-av., south side, between Broadway and Howard-av., 18 lots. This sale will afford an excellent opportunity to secure eligible building lots on high ground, very accessible to the cars and ferries, at low rates. Neighborhood and surroundings good. Property rapidly advancing in value.

Also, on same day and time,

ELEGANT COTTAGE AND VILLA SITES AT COLLEGE POINT, NEAR FLUSHING, OVERLOOKING THE EAST RIVER.—The property consists of 28 acres of ground, finely located on College and Van Wyck avs. and East River. Each plot contains about three acres. Exact contents will be made known at sale. The attention of all who wish to purchase cottage or villa sites, beautifully located, in the immediate vicinity of New-York, and in a healthy and growing neighborhood, is called to this sale. Sixty per cent. on all the above property may remain on mortgage. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st.

THURSDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., POSITIVE PARTITION SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, by order of the heirs, of the valuable house and lot, No. 85 Henry-st., Brooklyn, east side, between Pineapple and Clark sts., near the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church. The house is a substantial three-story, high stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling 25x37, with two-story extension 25x18, containing 14 rooms, with a great abundance of closets; range, boiler, stationary washtubs, marble mantels and wash-basins, gas, water, &c. Cellar cemented, has brick partition walls, and contains Culver's furnace which heats the entire building. $4,500 may remain on mortgage. The property will positively be sold to the highest bidder. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 63 BROOKLYN LOTS.
GREAT CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.

Baltic-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av	6 lots.
Howard-av., w. s., bet. Baltic and Butler sts	12 lots.
Baltic-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Howard-av	6 lots.
Howard-av., e. s., bet. Baltic and Butler sts	11 lots.
Hopkinson-av., s. w. corner of Bergen-st	6 lots.
Baltic-st., n. s., bet. Howard and Saratoga avs.	6 lots.
Saratoga-av., e. s., bet. Warren and Baltic sts.	7 lots.
Smith-st., e. s., bet. Debevoise and Cook sts.	3 lots.

60 per cent. may remain on mortgage.
For maps apply to Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st.

POSITIVE SALE OF TWO COTTAGES.

NOSTRAND-AV., east side, 42 feet north of Stockton-st., or 312 feet north of Myrtle-av., two 2-story frame Cottages, with brick basements, containing 8 rooms, 21x30 each. One lot 21x90; the other 24.9x90. Terms very easy on above.

WEDNESDAY, April 24,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

POSITIVE SALE, to close an estate, by order of the executors of Charles O'Neill, deceased, Tarrytown and New-York property. Broadway, near Beekman-st., Tarrytown, large and substantial two-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, containing 14 rooms, large open garret, and a great number of closets; ground consists of three large lots filled with fruit, flowers and shrubbery.

Broadway, corner Beekman-st., large two-story, attic, basement and cellar brick house, containing 16 rooms and plenty of closets; two large lots, finely located.

Beekman-st., rear of above, two-story frame building, and one large lot.

Also, the following NEW-YORK property: 47th-st., south side, commencing 300 feet east of 8th-av., five lots; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

Also, valuable New-York lots, 1st-av., west side, between 51st and 52d sts., 6 lots, 25x100 each.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND.

Will be sold sold on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock M.,

At the Homestead, Factoryville, by order of the Executor of the estate of Jane Burger, deceased, all the valuable property comprising said estate, consisting of the Homestead on Richmond Terrace, having a river front of nearly 300 feet; a plot of land on Burger-av., containing about one acre, near Tompkins-av.; also a tract of 38 acres, commencing at the southerly termination of Bement-av. and extending southward between the lands of the late E. Bement on the east and those of Mrs. Tyler and Messrs. Manzanedo, Robjohn, Wooster and Barrett on the west to the Clove road.

The salubrity of the location of this land and the extent of the prospect, including Newark and New-York Bays, is not to be surpassed. All the above property will be sold in plots varying in size from three to seven city lots each; several of which will have valuable water fronts.

For maps and further particulars, apply to J. J. JENKINS, Executor, No. 221 Canal-st., New-York, or to B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer, No. 45 Nassau-st., or at his residence, Factoryville, Staten Island.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BY MINER & SOMERVILLE AT AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., consisting of 50 Brussels and ingrain carpets, 6 cottage suites, oak buffets, black walnut wardrobes, black walnut hat-racks, rosewood and painted bedroom suites, black walnut and enameled cottage suites, parlor suites in reps, brocatel, delaine, &c., bookcases, dressing bureaus, 30 hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, pillows, &c.

ALSO—PRIVATE SALE.

The largest and most excellent private collection of ancient arms, consisting of one full suit horse armor, 4 suits men armor, 2 suits coat of mail, shields, numerous helmets, swords, halbards, &c. Also, Beauvais and gobelin tapestry, &c.; one silver safe, 2x8 X, 2x6 X 5x8, and one large-sized bank safe, combination locks, inside iron box made to order in best manner by S. C. Herring.

Permits can be obtained at the office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITESTONE, L. I., AT AUCTION, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE OWNER GOING ABROAD.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

WHITESTONE.—The beautiful residence of John Cryder, Esq., on Long Island Sound, comprising about 28 acres, half a mile east of Whitestone landing, at the junction of East River with the Sound, only 12 miles from New-York. Mansion 50 feet square, with all conveniences, piazzas front and rear, very substantially built, and in perfect order throughout; large barn, carriage-house and stables, gardener's cottage, and all necessary outbuildings; icehouse filled and supplied from a pond on the place. The grounds have a water front of 800 feet, sand and gravel beach, lawn, garden and orchard, 12 acres; pasture and woodland, 15 acres; great variety of fruit and fine natural and ornamental trees. Its proximity to the City, with which there are almost hourly means of communication, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing, fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty and extent, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of the City. Terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON WEST 33D-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

WEST 33D-ST.—The two desirable four-story English basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 161 and 161½ West 33d-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs.; houses each 15x50 ft., in good order and contain all the conveniences; have baths, water closets, &c.; will rent for $1,200 each; lots 15x98.9; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage on each house.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTHEAST CORNER HESTER AND BAXTER STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of D. D. Briggs and A. W. Lagrett, Executors of Philip Briggs, deceased, viz.:

HESTER-ST.—The valuable lot with the buildings, No. 207 Hester-st., northeast corner of Baxter-st. Lot 25x50 feet.

BAXTER-ST.—The two valuable lots with buildings, Nos. 133 and 135 Baxter-st., 50 feet north of Hester-st. Each lot 25x50 feet. Possession May 1, 1867.

Maps, &c. at No. 3 Pine-st.

BENJ. F. THRALL, Auctioneer—late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CHICKERING PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

By THRALL & BROS. TUESDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 162 East 18th-st., near Irving-place: Household furniture—All the handsome rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, elegant rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, Chickering, maker; pier mirrors, china and glass, velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 62 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THRALL, Auctioneer.

BAR FIXTURES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.—By THRALL & BROS., MONDAY, April 15, at 11 o'clock, at No. 10 West 4th-st., near Broadway: All the bar fixtures, bar mirrors, chandeliers, oil paintings and engravings, together with all the household furniture, carpets, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at 62 Liberty-st., or at the house.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Murray-st., near City Hall.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residences of owners, or at the commodious salesrooms.

N. B.—An assortment of furniture constantly on hand at private sale.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT ISSUED by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth Collection District of New-York, I will expose and offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at 47th-st. and East River, 1 still and connections, 6 mash tubs, lot hose, force pump and contents of distillery, the property of W. J. McDermott, which has been distrained for non-payment of tax.

CHAS. P. PEIRCE, Deputy Collector.

No. 547 Lexington-av., East side, between 54th and 55th sts., New-York, April 13, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom:

CENTRE-ST.—Premises No. 214, between Hester and Grand sts.

BROOME-ST.—Premises No. 27, between Goerck and Mangin sts.

EAST 13TH-ST.—Premises No. 136, between 3d and 4th avs.

3D-AV.—Premises No. 861, between 18th and 20th-sts.

BOWERY—Premises No. 161, near Broome-st.

ALSO,

LEXINGTON-AV.—Four-story b. s. house No. 139, (west side,) between 29th and 30th sts.

WOOSTER-ST.—Three-story brick house No. 161, (west side,) north of Spring-st.

WEST 10TH-ST.—Three-story brick house No. 28, (north side,) between 5th and 6th avs.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.

BROADWAY—Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11 Broadway, four large lots, varying from 26.3 to 40 feet front each on Broadway by an average depth of 185 to Greenwich-st., together with the buildings erected thereon; maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

83D-ST.—Eight lots, (north side,) 400 feet west 11th-av.

71ST-ST.—Five lots, (north side,) commencing at northeast corner of 4th-av.

71ST-ST.—Five lots, (north side,) 300 feet east of 4th-av.

70TH-ST.—Six lots, (south side,) 20 feet east of Lexington-av.

FIVE HARLEM HOUSES AT AUCTION.

115TH-ST.—Five lots and houses, (north side,) including northeast corner of 4th-av., two stories, brick basements.

EAST 71ST-ST.—Brown-stone front house and lot, (north side,) 220 feet east of 4th-av., in the best order; a model house in every respect.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK WILL SELL ELEGANT furniture on 22d inst., at No. 121 10th-st., Brevoort-place.

Also, on the 24th, at No. 37 East 28th-st. Particulars hereafter.

DRY GOODS.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
And HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS of every kind,
AT RETAIL.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE SACQUES,
MANTILLAS, SPRING SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD AND TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, EVERY VARIETY,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

In the ladies and juveniles' furnishing department,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

DRY GOODS OPENING OF NOVELTIES FOR DRESSES.

NEW SPRING POPLINS, PLAIDED, PLAIN, CHENE and STRIPED ITALIAN POPLIN. GROS GRAIN equal to the RICHEST CHENE SILK, only $2 per yard.

EXTRA RICH PIQUE and PERCALES—the best choice in the City; all new design.

POPULAR TRADE.

Poplins reduced from 50c. and 38c. down to 29c. per yard.

FANCY CASSIMERE from 75c. to $1 50.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON WILL OPEN ON Monday a great variety of

NEW MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

at less in currency than they cost in gold.

Also, an elegant assortment of

READY-MADE SUITS,

of their own importation and manufacture.

THEY will also offer at a GREAT REDUCTION,
BONNET BLACK SILKS, in all qualities.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS in all shades.
PARIS FOULARDS, in new styles and splendid quality.
WHITE GROUND Striped and Checked Silks.

In MOURNING GOODS they will offer ONE HUNDRED PIECES BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, fully equal to goods sold elsewhere at $1 25.

100 pieces PURE MOHAIR ALPACA, 50c., worth 75c.
150 pieces PURE MOHAIR ALPACA, 62½c., worth 87½c.
150 pieces PURE MOHAIR ALPACA, 75c., worth $1.
75 pieces PURE MOHAIR ALPACA, 85c., worth $1 10.

Which have been purchased at a great sacrifice, and will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

Also, a full assortment of ALL-SILK GRENADINES, GRENADINE BAREGE, CANVAS BAREGE, BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, CANTON CLOTHS AND CRAPES.

Also, REAL LACE SHAWLS, both BLACK and WHITE, and WHITE and BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT COST,
AND LESS THAN COST,

2,500 yards EMBROIDERED AND MACHINE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
1,500 yards VALENCIENNES LACES and INSERTIONS.
1,000 dozen HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 BLACK THREAD LACE VAILS.
REAL VALENCIENNES LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 and upward.
VALENCIENNES LACES, sets $5 and $8, worth $10 and $12.
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS at half price.
REAL POINT-POINT APPLIQUE and CLUNY LACES, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK THREAD GUIPURE and BLOND LACES.
LLAMA LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS.

With a complete assortment of every other article in the trade

AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

CORSETS.

A SPECIALTY.

At Mrs. GAYNOR'S new store,
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Ladies, before making new dresses, should procure a pair of Mrs. Gaynor's celebrated Paris hand-made Corsets; most elegant shapes.

M. Merly's and other French woven Corsets.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces.
NURSING CORSETS, &c., &c.

SKIRTS.

Paris Spring styles, for walking and full dress, both elegant and stylish.

TRAIN ATTACHMENTS,
Traveling Skirts.
Handsome Gored Over-Skirts.
Ladies' UNDERWEAR, in great variety.

Mrs. GAYNOR studies the figure of each lady. The great variety of Corsets and Skirts which is made expressly in Paris for her trade enables her to

SUIT ALL ACCURATELY.

A miscellaneous lot of handsome Corsets at half price for a few weeks.

N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store. No. 821 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully invite attention to their extensive and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

Large additions having been made to their stock by Purchases at the recent GREAT AUCTION SALES, they are prepared to offer GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at prices as low, or lower, than can be found elsewhere.

BUYERS ARE ASSURED THAT the REDUCTION IN PRICES IS REAL.

SPRING SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, in all the new styles.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have made large additions to their stocks of CARPETS, MATTINGS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Furniture coverings in Satin, Damasks, Brocatelles, Reps, Cotteline, Moquettes, &c., for sale at prices greatly below their value.

Broadway and 10th-st.

MESSRS. A. T. STEWART & CO.

will offer on Monday, April 15,

ELEGANT NOVELTIES

in silks, dress goods, embroideries, laces, silk cloaks, sacks, basquines, real India camel's hair shawls, ladies' and children's underwear, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

Broadway and 10th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS

in plain, striped and grisaille poplin, at 50 and 75 cents per yard: also, yard-wide printed jaconets, fast colors, only 25 cents per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT ADOLF KUSTER'S,
No. 225 8th-av.,

a very large stock of all the novelties in dress goods, cloaks and shawls will be offered at a very small advance above auction prices.

Great bargains in muslins, which we are selling from 3 to 5 cents per yard lower than the market.

Marseilles quilts, drapery muslins, table and piano covers, &c., very cheap.

We call special attention to our Spring styles in CLOTH SACQUES, which will be found the cheapest in this City; also, to our splendid stock of BLACK AND COLORED SILKS FROM AUCTION.

INDIA SHAWLS—WITH NARROW BORDERS, suitable for the season. Also black thread lace points in best qualities only.

J. RUSSELL, No. 322 Wooster-st.

P. S.—Will move on May 1 to No. 23 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

$50 WILL BE GIVEN IN ANY CASE wherein the GOLDEN DROPS fail to remove rheumatism entirely from the system. Used inwardly: 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Office No. 215 Broome, near Norfolk-st. Consultations free.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..................MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) April 15,
Second night of Meyerbeer's last work,
L'AFRICAINE.
With new Scenery, new Dresses, Appointments, Ballet, Increased Orchestra, Military Band, and a very strong and complete cast.
THE ARION SOCIETY
have for this occasion kindly volunteered their cooperation.
TUESDAY EVENING,
By general request, and for the last time,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
WEDNESDAY,
First time this season, of Herold's brilliant Opera,
ZAMPA.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN—FAUST.
FRIDAY—NO PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 18,
Miss KATE McDONALD,
FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT.
Assisted by the following artists:
Mlle. TOEDT, violiniste.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, tenor.
Mr. JULES LUMBARD, basso.
Mr. ALFRED PEASE, pianist.
Mr. LETSCH, trombone soloist.
Mr. DIETZ, trumpet soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, accompanist.
THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
G. MATZKA..................Conductor
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.
Thirty-third Grand Sunday Concert.
SUNDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
Last appearance, previous to his departure for Europe, of Mr. THEO. THOMAS and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
The following orchestral works will be performed:
LISZT "PRELUDES,"
Overtures to "William Tell" and "Rienzi," "The Standard Bearer," "L'Eclair" and "Le Madeline."
The following artists will also assist:
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

IRVING HALL. SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
Last appearance but one of
Mr. D. KENNEDY,
the celebrated Scottish vocalist.
MONDAY EVENING, April 15, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

EASTER HOP.

Mr. L. F. HARRISON begs to announce that his ANNUAL EASTER HOP will take place on EASTER MONDAY, April 22, 1867, AT IRVING HALL.

Theo. Thomas' grand orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.

Subscription tickets, admitting gentlemen and ladies, FIVE DOLLARS.

Can be obtained at Irving Hall, J. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; and Macoy & Herwig, stationers, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN
WILL POSITIVELY SAIL FOR BREST, ON
TUESDAY, 16TH INST., AT 2 P. M.

Rates of passage $60, $100, $120, according to location on ship. Apply to

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.

DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, between 12 and 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow April 27.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, April 20.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, April 27.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as to lows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK—steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. Gross, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867.

DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, and all points West, North and East, from the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's Wharf, Pier No. 44 N. R., foot of Spring-st.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all stations on the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads.

M. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE splendidly-furnished steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY NEXT, April 14:

Leave New-York, foot Barclay-st., 10 30 A. M., 4 30 P. M.
Leave Newark, foot Centre-st., 8 00 A. M., 2 00 P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY APRIL 15, steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Greenwich daily at 7 A. M., Sundays excepted; Port Chester, 7:15; City Island, 8. Returning, leave New-York, pier No. 24, at 3:30 P. M., stopping as above.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP EXCURSION—The excursion steamer L. A. STEVENS will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., this day (SUNDAY), every half hour, commencing at 11 o'clock, to convey visitors around the Leviathan. Fare, 50 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO large furnished rooms on second story, front and back, to let, with board, separately or together; every modern convenience and locality unexceptionable. Those desiring home comforts may apply at No. 344 West 22d-st., old No. 256.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A handsome suite of rooms to let on second floor; the same on parlor floor, with board; house first-class in every respect; references given and required.

AT NO. 31 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER of 25th-st., plain cooking and abundant table, with or without newly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, on second and third floors.

NO. 107 MACDOUGAL-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room on third floor with board; will have May 1 an entire second floor; house thoroughly modern.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A NICELY furnished parlor, with board; location desirable. Apply at No. 331 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BOARD IN A COMFORTABLE house situated in the neighborhood of North or South Orange, N. J., for a family composed of wife and husband with six little children, from 4 to 11 years of age, and two servants, to remain during the Summer, say three or four months. Parties able to give such accommodation can address Box 4,226 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A small family, within 25 miles of New-York. Address, giving full particulars and terms, H. B., Box No. 5,233 New-York Post-office.

BOARD FOR THE SEASON FOR 12 OR 15 persons may be had at one of the finest farmhouses in the country. For particulars, address C. BOARD, Southport, Conn.

G. W. CENTER SOLICITS CORRESPONDENCE in regard to country board, from May 15, in Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

CAUTION.—ARE YOU IN TROUBLE? HAVE you been deceived or tricked with? Have your fond hopes been [illegible]? [illegible] Mme. ROSS for advice [illegible] She was never known to fail. [illegible] husband or absent friends. Lucky numbers free. No. [illegible] between 9th and 10th avs. Hours, from [illegible] A. M. to 7 P. M. [illegible]

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, shows the likeness and tells the name of the person you will marry. Lucky numbers. No. 180 West 37th-st.

PROF. A. E. MAURICE, THE WELL-known clairvoyant, has returned to New-York, and has rooms at No. 185 Bleecker-st.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will remove to their new office, No. 227 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., on May 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!

Engagement, for a limited period, of the celebrated Comedian,

YANKEE LOCKE.
YANKEE LOCKE,
YANKEE LOCKE,

who will appear
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
April 15, 16 and 17,
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾,
in the great Drama, written expressly for him by W. W. Pratt, Esq., entitled
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.
TEN
NIGHTS
IN A
BAR-ROOM.
SIMON SWITCHELL, (his original character,) YANKEE LOCKE.

This excellent piece should be witnessed by heads of families, the clergy, members of churches, and all interested in the propagation of the GREAT DOCTRINE OF TEMPERANCE.

The piece cast up to the FULL STRENGTH OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THE MUSEUM STILL MORE ATTRACTIVE.

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM have been purchased at a great expense, and is NOW ON EXHIBITION, in addition to the IMMENSE COLLECTION, numbering

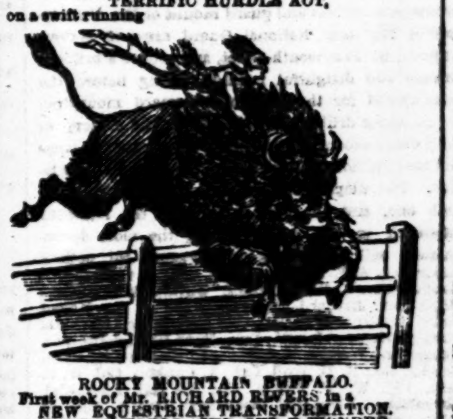
OVER 300,000 SPECIMENS,

already filling the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS SALOONS.

GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!

MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY.
A GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..................Director
MATINEES at 2½,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY.
First week of Mr. W. DUCROW in a TERRIFIC HURDLE ACT,
on a swift running



ROCKY MOUNTAIN BUFFALO.
First week of Mr. RICHARD RIVERS in a NEW EQUESTRIAN TRANSFORMATION.
EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER, IN EXTRAORDINARY TIGHT-ROPE FEATS.
MR. JAMES E. COOKE ON FOUR BAREBACK STEEDS.
MLLE. CARLOTTA De BERG,
and the entire strength of the MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE IN BRILLIANTLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st.; open day and evening. Subscription $20 a year.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; also, a young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; is capable of both; can be highly recommended; have lived together. Can be seen at No. 132 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can sew and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 38 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen's or family's washing at her own house, or to go out by the day; best of reference given. Apply at No. 351 8th-av.; call for one week.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT BY A GOOD dressmaker by the day, by the week, or longer; terms very moderate. Address Z. Y. X., Box No. 113 *Times Office.*

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A situation as housekeeper in a small family; the best of references given. Address M. M., Box No. 3,554 Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has long and first-class reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry; he will be disengaged May 1, or before if required. Address for reference M. M., Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., for four days. None need apply but those who want a capable man.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; lately landed; is a good groom and careful driver; country preferred. Call or address P. WALSH, No. 5 Vestry-st., between Varick and Hudson, livery stable.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN (ENGLISH) a situation as coachman; is a careful driver and well acquainted with the care and management of horses; has the best of City references. Address E. J. C., Box No. 187 *Times Office.*

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN A situation as waiter, or to drive a carriage; good reference given; no objection to the country. Address CHARLES WATTS, Box No. 211 *Times Office.*

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDENER, having some knowledge of fruit and flowers, sober and willing to work, understanding the care of horses and cow and able to milk if required; reference will be required. Apply to P. COWDIN, Florist, 6th-av., near Greenwood Cemetery.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR COOK; MUST UNderstand her work and be a good washer and ironer. Also one for seamstress and chambermaid, to go 3 miles beyond Prospect Park after May 1. At present inquire at brown-stone house corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., South Brooklyn, with reference.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK FOR TEMporary employment, possibly permanent; must be a good penman and correct in figures. Apply to DAWES & FISKE, Nos. 15 and 17 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO UNDERstands thoroughly the cloth jobbing business and can sell fine goods. Address V., Box 148 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STRAW GOODS salesman. Address Box No. 1,405 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, everywhere for a new thing. Sure to sell and pay large profits. An agent made $10 in this City the first day. Send two stamps for circulars, or call and see R. W. CHAPPELL, No. 47 Lombard Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW thing; sure to sell and pays large profits. Apply after 10 A. M., at No. 23 Pine-st., second floor, back office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH BAY CARriage horses, 16 hands; one three-quarter clarence, one barouche, one victoria, harness, saddles, bridles, &c. Also, one milch cow; sold on account of owner going to Europe. Can be seen at the private stable No. 22 West 32d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH SORREL horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old this spring, sound and kind, and can trot close to three minutes; would make a splendid coupe horse. Can be seen at the Astor Livery Stable, No. 23 West 13th-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM.

THE HARRISON BOILER, having had a practical test for more than two years past among nearly every class of enterprise or work employing steam, and to an extent of power varying from 10 to 300 horses, is presented as embracing the following advantages:

It is absolutely free from destructive explosion.

It has no superior in saving fuel.

It is a rapid steam generator, and if required is made its own superheater without extra apparatus.

It is easily transportable, and may be passed in sections through ordinary doors or hatchways.

It may be enlarged to any required size without disturbing parts already erected.

It is safe from all incrustation, or any of the evils arising therefrom.

It is compact, neat and cleanly, and easily managed.

Nearly 200 of these boilers are in practical use.

The extensive manufacturing works of the boiler in Philadelphia, where the boiler originated, has induced its proprietor, JOSEPH HARRISON, Esq., to establish a branch office in this city, where parties may be procured, and where all information respecting it be obtained at Room Nos. 9 and 10, No. 119 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

J. B. HYDE, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1867.

THE FIRM OF C. W. VAN BUREN & CO. has this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

C. W. VAN BUREN,
L. M. RUST.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..................Mr. Lester Wallack

As a desire has been generally expressed for a repetition of the several comedies presented during the benefit season at this establishment, announcement is respectfully made that

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME

has been arranged, permitting them to be given as follows, with APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, ORIGINAL MUSIC, and a POWERFUL CAST.

Alternating with Boucicault's successful drama of
HUNTED DOWN;
OR THE
TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH,
which will be given on
MONDAY EVENING, April 15,
concluding with the ever-popular farce of
THE LAUGHING HYENA.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 16,
SIMPSON & CO. and POOR GENTLEMAN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17,
UNEQUAL MATCH and THE SECRET.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 18,
HUNTED DOWN and LAUGHING HYENA.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 19,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 20,
MASKS AND FACES and LAUGHING HYENA.

Mr. Wallack begs to announce that he has made arrangements with Dion Boucicault, Esq., to produce that gentleman's last and most triumphant success, being a drama in four acts, entitled

FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,

showing the ups and downs, crosses, double crosses, events and vicissitudes of

LIFE ON THE TURF,

which has been some time in preparation, and will shortly be presented with entirely new scenery, costumes, appointments, mechanical effects and original music.

Due notice will be given of the first representation.

Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..................WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, April 15, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

THIRTY-SIXTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, April 20, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle..................$1
Family Circle..................50c
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MR. G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
LITTLE BOY BLUE
AND HUSH-A-BYE BABY;
OR, PATTY AND HER PITCHER,
PRODUCED IN A STYLE OF
UNEQUALED SPLENDOR.
NEW TRICKS, NEW TRANSFORMATIONS,
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, PROPERTIES AND EFFECTS, NOVEL MACHINERY, MUSIC, SINGING AND DANCING.
CLOWN..................G. L. FOX
PANTALOON..................C. K. FOX
SUPPORTED BY PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE.
POPULAR PIECES WITH THE PANTOMIME PERFORMED BY THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK
but one of the greatly successful
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 15. LAST TIME but five, most positively, of Balfe's Grand Spectacular drama, the
ENCHANTRESS,
ENCHANTRESS,
ENCHANTRESS,
with its BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NOVEL EFFECTS, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC and EXCELLENT CAST.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CASTLE,
Mr. SEGUIN, Mr. PEAKES,
Mr. WYLIE, Mr. ARNOLD.
FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..................Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
MONDAY, April 15,
BENEFIT OF
MR. HUMPHREY BLAND,
on which occasion will be played Tom Taylor's celebrated drama of the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.
Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Bland, Mr. Hind, Mr. S. Metkiff, and the full talent of the company in the cast.

TEMPLE OF MYSTERY, 854 BROADWAY.
HARTZ. LAST WEEK.
By request will be reproduced
THE HEAD IN THE AIR.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
PROTEUS,
With other WONDERS, making one of the most attractive programmes ever offered to a New-York public.
SATURDAY, APRIL 20, LAST MATINEE.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 AND 4
WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN..................Manager.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
First week of the new and laughable piece,
ROBERT MACAIRE, in which
Griffin, Christy, Burbank, Boyce and Hughes will appear. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open 1½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

LECTURES.

A. A. FAVARGER HAVING ACCEDED to the earnest request of a few friends, has determined, before quitting the country, to form two more French classes for a course of two months, one to meet in the morning, the other early in the evening. Mr. Favarger will also give one hour or two a week to a small private class of persons who have learnt French under his tuition, or others who are advanced enough for general reading and conversation.

Mr. Favarger may be found at No. 9 University-place, from MONDAY, 15th, to THURSDAY, 18th, from 8½ to 9, from 1 to 2 and from 5½ to 6.

The class once begun, no new member admitted.

INSTRUCTION.

ELEGANT WRITING FOR LADIES.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 659 Broadway, guarantee to remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an easy, elegant hand. Private rooms can be secured. French, Spanish, Italian, &c., taught.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, CONN.—Spring term commences May 1. Terms $225 per year. Send for Catalogue. M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys, reopens in new building April 24. Inspection solicited. H. W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies. The Spring term will commence April 15. Address the Principal, Miss M. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

PARKER ACADEMY.—A FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS A GOOD MUSICIAN and speaks French fluently, wishes to meet with a respectable family where instruction will be taken as an equivalent to board; good references. Address A. D. M., Box No. 132 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—CHEAPEST in the City; paintings, watches, jewelry, cigars, albums, sewing-machines, desks, blank books, &c.; cash paid for pianos, watches, diamonds, melodeons and other goods; lofts for storage, or to let.

I. F. JONES, No. 32 Ann-st.

MUSIC.—$10 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCTION on the piano by an experienced teacher. Apply at 286 West 21st-st., near 8th-av. (Old number 196.)

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

One Flute, D; one Flute, F; one Piccolo, D; one Piccolo, E flat; five Clarionets, rosewood, B flat; two Cornets, B flat; two Trumpets, with crooks, G; three French Horns, with crooks; one Alt-Horn, B flat; two Baritones, B flat basso; two Bass Tubas; one Bass Trombone; one Bass Drum; one Snare Drum; one pair Cymbals.

The above-named instruments are to be plain, but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended, and in all respects equal in tone and durability to ornamented instruments.

For further information inquire at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
A. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WANTED WITH $500 IN READY cash to purchase one-half interest in an old and well-established Broadway office. Business good. Security given for the money invested; one-half to be paid out of the proceeds of business. THOMPSON, No. 788 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS DISTILLERY FOR SALE—In excellent running order. Apply to BUCKLEY & BURKE, No. 143 Broadway, or No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 13, 1867.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The friends of the vetoed Fare Bill rallied to-day in the Senate, and, contrary to general expectation, carried their point, which was to delay action on the veto. Its consideration was, it will be remembered, set down as the special order to-day at noon.

Only thirteen Senators recorded themselves yesterday on the side of the road. To-day Senators BARNETT, COLLINS and PLATT changed sides, and Senator EZRA CORNELL, who was absent yesterday, arrived and voted to postpone. These acquisitions gave the friends of the vetoed bill sixteen votes, and the absence of Senator LOW reduced the number of those voting in favor of the veto to fourteen. The motion to postpone to Tuesday was made by Mr. PIERSON, and carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnett, Bennett, Chambers, Collins, C. G. Cornell, E. Cornell, Godard, La Bau, Lent, H. C. Murphy, T. Murphy, Parsons, Pierson, Platt, Sutherland, Wood—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Campbell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, Humphrey, Kline, Nicks, O'Donnell, Sessions, Stanford, White, Williams, Wolcott—14.

Notwithstanding this apparent change, it does not seem probable that the veto can be overridden in the Senate, though if that question could be got down into the Assembly there would be no insurmountable difficulty there.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

The Harbor Commission Bill is now up before the Assembly, and a severe fight is going on. The mass of the Democrats are very savage toward such of their political associates as are supporting the bill. The bill went through the Senate with comparative ease, but is most fiercely opposed in the Assembly on political grounds.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

In the Assembly to-day the first three hours of the morning session were taken up by third readings, and a large number of bills, of a local nature mainly, were duly passed. The bill making an appropriation of a quarter of a million of dollars for the

CHENANGO CANAL EXTENSION,

was the only one among the number of particular importance. Upon it an hour and a half of valuable time was wasted.

Mr. MEAD, (Rep.,) of Livingston, moved to recommit to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause; and on this motion he made a long, rambling and very tiresome speech, in which charges of fraud were preferred against canal authorities generally, and the State Engineer in particular. He was frequently called to order, and as frequently resumed his remarks. While very little that he said had direct bearing upon the bill before the House, he made many statements that, if proved true, would be damaging to the Canal Board and officials appointed by it. When he finally concluded.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN asked an extension of the session, that he might have ten minutes in which to reply to the gentleman's aspersions upon the Canal Committee, and the request was granted. He then proceeded to show that Mr. MEAD's speech was called forth because of a quarrel between that gentleman and the State Engineer. Mr. MEAD had desired one HUGH SEVERANCE appointed an engineer, and the State Engineer had refused to certify to the appointment, as required by law. An attempt was then made to get the Canal Committee to report a bill amending the general law, so that the State Engineer could be circumvented. This the Committee had refused to do, believing that general laws should not be repealed to gratify special cases. Hence the lengthy speech by the gentleman from Livingston. In reference to the charges preferred, Mr. LITTLEJOHN said Mr. MEAD should present them, with proofs, to the Canal Investigating Committee.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—ALBANY, Saturday, April 13.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Harmonic Social Club, of New-York.

For the regulation of tenements and lodgings.

Amending the charter of the Buffalo Water Works Company.

Amending the charter of the villages of Albion and Rome.

Authorizing the town of Rome to raise money for educational purposes.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Syracuse Magdalen Society to sell real estate.

Incorporating the Newburgh and Marlborough Ferry Company.

To revive the act incorporating the Foote Library and Historical Society of Jamestown.

To facilitate the acquisition by the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company of real estate.

To facilitate the construction of the Middleburgh and Schoharie Railroad.

For the relief of the Augusta Cemetery Association.

Amending the charter of the Hope Fire Insurance Company.

Increasing the number of Notaries Public in New-York.

Incorporating the American Safe Deposit Company of New-York.

Amending the law relative to the collection of taxes in Onondaga County.

Amending the act relative to the State Lunatic Asylum.

To facilitate the construction of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Changing the time of holding the Circuit Court and the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Amending the act establishing the Recorder's Court in Utica.

Incorporating the Rensselaer County Union Monumental Association.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

For the improvement of Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn.

Relative to the Hell Gate pilots.

Relative to the use of certain slips, piers and wharves on the East River, New-York.

Mr. PIERSON moved to reconsider the vote fixing 12 o'clock to-day as the hour for taking the final vote on the Governor's veto message of the Central Railroad Fare Bill.

The motion was carried by a vote of 16 to 14.

Mr. GODDARD moved that the vote be taken at 8 o'clock next Tuesday evening. Motion carried.

The Quarantine Bill authorizing the establishment of a boarding-station at any point in the harbor of New-York was taken up.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY moved to amend by designating Old Orchard Shoals for the boarding-station.

The amendment was debated by Messrs. MURPHY, PIERSON and LA BAU in favor of, and by Mr. ANDREWS against it.

Progress was then reported. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The New-York County Tax Bill was considered as the special order this afternoon, and ordered to the third reading. An amendment was adopted, appropriating $75,000 for armories and drill-rooms, also $33,000 for the Constitutional Convention Election; also $16,000 for repairs to County buildings and offices; also for salaries of the Executive Department, $157,000; also $515,300 for deficiency in taxes of 1865.

H. C. MURPHY moved to strike out the section which authorizes the establishment of a Military Brigade within the Metropolitan Police force. Motion lost.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Incorporating the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters.

Creating the offices of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners.

Creating a Bureau for the Prevention of Fires in New-York.

Regulating the driving of cattle in New-York.

To provide for an additional Fire Commissioner; and to regulate and establish the pay of members and employes of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the village of Saratoga Springs.

To prevent delays in the passage of passengers or freight over railroads in this State.

Authorizing the preparation of a manual for the use of the Constitutional Convention.

To amend the act to authorize certain towns to take stock and issue bonds in aid of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

To amend the Capital Police Act.

To amend the charter of the National Life Insurance Company.

To pay bounties to certain volunteers in the City of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Home Life Insurance Company.

In relation to the offices of Recorder, Assessor, Chamberlain and City Attorney of the City of Troy.

For the relief of the Coöperative Iron Founders' Association of Troy.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Bathing Association.

In relation to the common schools in Lockport.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the regulations concerning brokers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3:30 o'clock P. M. the House went in Committee of the Whole and took up the bill to establish the Metropolitan Harbor District and to create the Board of Wharves and Piers.

The Speaker moved to order the bill to a third reading, which was lost—31 to 51.

The Speaker then moved to report progress, and ask leave to consider the bill again, which was lost—41 to 44.

In the House the Speaker moved to disagree with the report of the Committee of the Whole and order the bill to a third reading, which was lost—38 to 54.

The report of the Committee to grant leave to sit again was then agreed to, (5 to 33,) and the bill was lost.

The bill amending the National Guard Act and revising the Military Code was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Coöperative Union.

To incorporate the Westchester Hydraulic Company.

To incorporate the New-York Pneumatic Dispatch Company.

To extend the powers and duties of the Central Park Commissioners.

To facilitate the construction of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company.

To facilitate the construction of the Ithaca and Towanda Railroad.

Relative to the Trustees of the Brooklyn Art Association.

For protection of persons traveling on Fourth-avenue, New-York.

To enable the Tammany Society of New-York to hold real estate.

In relation to tolls on salt.

Relative to the action of the New-York Supervisors in refunding taxes paid by corporations.

Adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Central Park.

Already the Park has felt the influence of Spring, and during the last week a perceptible change has appeared in the vegetation. The lawns and uplands are bright with verdure, and many of the hardier shrubs are in leaf. Within a few weeks some of the early Spring flowers will be in full bloom.

Yesterday, being one of the few bright, pleasant days we have had this season, the Park was visited by many hundreds of persons. A constant stream of carriages passed along the principal drives, and numbers of ladies on horseback, with their attendant cavaliers, diversified the scene. The atmosphere is still too chilly and uncertain to permit the inauguration of the open-air concerts; but within a short time Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH's services will be put in requisition, and the Saturday-afternoon music will be given as of old.

Around the two smaller fountains on the terrace, which were yesterday in full play, a number of gilded bird-cages have been placed, adding greatly to the novelty and beauty of this portion of the Park. The great fountain near the lake is still as it has been throughout the Winter, but within a month or two the centre-piece, which is of grand design, will be put in, and this portion of the terrace will then present somewhat of the finished appearance which the designer intended. The aquatic birds have been released from their Winter quarters, and the swans sail slowly over the lake, or bask in the sun when that luminary condescends to show himself. The boats are out, and an occasional water party visits the various points of interest on the lake, but the breezes are somewhat too chilly to permit of this amusement being prosecuted to any extent.

In the meantime the gardeners are busy with pruning knife and spade. The grass is being rolled, and many of the walks relaid. When Spring shall be fairly upon us, the Park will be found to be in finer condition and to present more beauties than ever before.

Promenade Concert of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard.

Agreeably to previous announcement, the promenade concert and guard mount of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, came off at their Armory, in Fourteenth-street, and proved a brilliant success and delightful reunion. Long before the hour named for the ceremony of guard mounting, the immense drill-room attached to the Armory of the Twenty-second was crowded to excess by a large and very fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The display of feminine toilettes was a superb one, and the lady friends of the regiment mustered in full force. Among the more distinguished military gentlemen present we noticed Major-Gen. A. E. Ambrose, and present Governor of Rhode Island; Com. Braine, United States Navy; Major-Gen. Barnard, Chief-Engineer of the United States Army; Major-Gen. Alex Shaler, of the First Division National Guard; Brig.-Gens. Ward, Aspinwall, Burger and Postley, together with Brevet Brig.-Gen. Bendix, Col. H. D. Hull, Col. A. Conklin, Col. W. S. Carr, Col. W. F. Fanar, Col. Le Gal, Lieut.-Col. Rochafellar, Lieut.-Col. Dusenbury, and a host of other leading officers in the First Division. The Governor's Staff was represented by Brig.-Gen. Darling and Col. Lebenan, while the Division and Brigade Staffs appeared in full strength.

The guard movements commenced at 8:15 o'clock, and was admirably performed, the various evolutions being carried out in good style, despite the small space reserved. The appearance of the men on parade was a soldierly one, and the new uniform recently adopted by the command contributed greatly to that end. After the new guard had relieved the old one the entire room was thrown open to the company of promenaders, and the regular programme of promenade music was carried out.

At that time there was fully four thousand persons present, and the various rooms were filled to suffocation. By 10 o'clock this great crowd of visitors began to thin out, and an hour later the rooms were nearly deserted in anticipation of the coming Sabbath.

The officers of the Twenty-second Regiment vied with each other in attending to the comforts of their numerous friends, and Col. POST, Lieut.-Col. REMINE and Major PORTER were conspicuous in their endeavors. Seldom have we had occasion to record so complete and gratifying a success as that achieved by the Twenty-second last night.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ROBBING A FRIEND.

Detective FARLEY arrested FRANK GREGORY on Friday afternoon, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $145, from CHARLES R. SCHULTZ, of No. 338 Broadway. It appears the complainant and the prisoner were fast friends, and went on a spree on Saturday night, the 6th inst., during the progress of which it is alleged GREGORY took the missing timepiece, promising to return it the next day, which he failed to do. When arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, the prisoner was committed for trial. He is 25 years of age, and a native of Newburgh, N. Y.

LARCENY OF A CHAIN CABLE.

Officer ALSHEIM, of the First Precinct, arrested LEWIS SHAPEL yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that the prisoner is a boatman and engaged a carman named ELLIOTT TOTTEN to cut away and remove a cable which lay in Coenties-slip. While TOTTEN was so employed the officer inquired his authority and, receiving his explanation about SHAPEL, arrested the latter, as already stated. The cable weighs 3,000 pounds, is valued at $150, and belongs to Mr. ISAAC HALL, of No. 124 Broad-street. The accused was fully committed for trial; in default of bail. He is 30 years old and has no residence.

FORGED ORDER.

F. J. HOSFORD, stationer, of No. 57 William-street, appeared in Court yesterday and preferred a charge of forgery against WM. F. WOODS, aged 18 years. It appears that the accused, who was arrested by Detective GILBERT, of the Harbor Police, came into complainant's store and presented an order for $455 worth of Government stamps, from E. T. GIBSON, of No. 54 William-street, in which Mr. HOSFORD was requested to give bearer 25 per cent. of the stamps and send balance and receive a check for the whole amount. The prisoner was remanded.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Messrs. HOWES, HYATT & CO., of No. 12 Crosby-street, have had in their employ as a packer a young man named WM. H. ZIPPLE, and since his entrance into their premises, nearly two months ago, the firm have repeatedly missed goods. Suspicion resting upon ZIPPLE, Detective TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, was called in, and he yesterday detected the packer in the act of theft. It then appeared that ZIPPLE had procured a pair of boots with unusually large tops, into which he was in the habit of thrusting two or three pairs of boots and shoes, and allowing them to remain there until his wife came with his dinner and received the plunder. It is supposed that the prisoner has succeeded in stealing nearly $400 worth of goods, which was sold in small parcels to receivers of such goods. The accused admitted his guilt, and he was committed for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

CAR PICKPOCKET.

Mr. RICHARD P. FRENCH, an employe at the New-York Post-office, while on his way homeward in a Third-avenue car, on Friday evening, felt some one's hand moving about in his coat-pocket. Upon turning around he found a young man standing in close proximity to him, and apparently just withdrawing his hand from the direction of his (FRENCH's) person. He at once recognized him as the individual whom he had seen a few minutes before endeavoring to pick the pockets of two ladies in the same car. He accordingly called a Police Officer and caused the arrest of the young man. Upon being taken before Justice MANSFIELD, the prisoner gave his name as CHARLES ROGERS. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

TWO ROBBERIES IN ONE HOUSE.

Mr. JOHN SIMPSON, of No. 141 Henderson-street, Jersey City, yesterday caused the arrest of a young man named WM. GEIST and a girl named JULIA LYMAN, whom he charges with robbing him in a house of ill-fame, at No. 171 Greene-street, on Friday night. The prisoners were held for trial in default of bail.... MARY CHAMBERLAIN complained against a man named THOMAS BILEY, for robbing her of a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, while in the same house. BILEY was held for examination in default of bail.

PICKING A POCKET IN CHURCH.

BRIDGET MCCORMICK, a domestic living at No. 42 Third-street, while at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Fourteenth-street, on Friday evening, lost her pocket-book and its contents from her pocket. Suspecting a woman who sat in the same seat with her of being the guilty party, she caused her arrest. The accused is a person of very respectable appearance, who denies her guilt strenuously. She was committed for examination.

YORKVILLE COURT—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

POCKET-BOOK SNATCHERS.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. MARY A. BROWER, who dwells at No. 26 First-place, Brooklyn, was passing through Thirty-first-street, and when near the Fourth-avenue, a young man named HENRY LOWELL snatched her portmonnaie, containing about $4 in fractional currency, with which he ran away. The thief was pursued by Officer MITCHELL, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who succeeded in arresting him.... At about the same hour of Friday, Miss [illegible] a similar experience while passing through Lexington-avenue, near [illegible]. The thief succeeded in getting the pocket-book, which contained $30, and then ran in the direction of Broadway. Officer RILEY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, gave chase, and succeeded, after a very long run, in coming up with his man. Both the prisoners were taken before Justice LEDWITH, who committed them for trial without bail.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED, &C.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Thomas Lawrence, Philip Reynolds, Wm. H. Stinemets, Richard Hartshorne, Washington Hunt, Carl Bueckert, Jasper Marchant, Herman Stern, Isaac E. Pinckney, Edward T. Smith, Peter O'Reilly, Adolph Adams.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Susan Dalley, John Gelvan, John W. Patterson, John J. Vanderbilt, Mary Gillen, Joseph Ellis, Henry Buddendek, Peter Osborn, Jas. Enwright, Ann Kniffen, Thomas Knuttel, Catharine Eaten, Sarah T. Townsend, Babette Goldschmidt, Jas. McCanley, Titus K. Ades, Geo. F. Woodward, Francis J. Hirsch, Charles McD. Nugent, James Van Buskirk, Frank Paige, Harrison J. Robinson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

The People vs. James H. Dix, burglary in the third degree.

The People vs. Wm. Corrigan and Owen Bowell, burglary in the third degree.

The People vs. Wm. Sevens, burglary in the third degree.

The People vs. Wm. Canfield and Peter Burke, larceny from person.

The People vs. Robert Lawrence, grand larceny.

The People vs. Ellen Kelly and Honora Scanlon, grand larceny.

The People vs. Margaret Tucker and Margaret Hornet, grand larceny.

The People vs. Joseph Lizinsky, grand larceny.

The People vs. Louis E. Douge, grand larceny.

The People vs. Thomas O'Day, grand larceny.

The People vs. Charles Mason, grand larceny.

The People vs. Lesser Jacobs and Edward McCarthy, grand larceny.

The People vs. Wm. Douglass, grand larceny.

The People vs. Herman Sack and Wm. H. Howard, grand larceny.

The People vs. Henry C. Harmstead, grand larceny.

The People vs. Ellen Gibbons, grand larceny, (three cases.)

The People vs. Patrick Kennedy, felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. John Williams, felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. August Hoffman, felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. Frederick S. Puddings, false pretences.

The People vs. G. W. Russell, false pretences.

The People vs. Theophilus Keck, receiving stolen goods.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, for the People.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DARING OUTRAGE.—At a late hour on Friday night, two unknown young men entered the apartments of Mrs. LUCINDA OVERHULSE, on the second floor of No. 962 Third-avenue, and inquired if a family named MOORE lived there. Mrs. OVERHULSE informed them that the family had removed. The ruffians then bolted the door, seized Mrs. OVERHULSE by the throat, gagged her, and tied her hand and foot, after which they ransacked the apartments and took possession of $200, with which they decamped leaving Mrs. OVERHULSE lying on the floor securely bound, and almost insensible. From her description it appears that one of them is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, light complexion, sandy whiskers, dressed well in dark clothes. The other was a younger man, apparently 25 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, and smooth face. As yet neither of them has been arrested.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 9 oclock yesterday morning, PATRICK FANNING and his son were riding on a cart through Grand-street, and as they turned the corner of Elm-street, Mr. FANNING lost his seat and fell on the pavement, under the wheel, which passed over his body before the horse could be checked. The father was picked up in an insensible condition, and carried to a neighboring drug-store, where death ensued very soon after. The remains were then removed by Officer TUCKER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, to the Spring-street Station-house, where Coroner WILDEY held an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased resided at No. 241 Elizabeth-street, was a native of Ireland, and 53 years of age.

ESCAPE OF BLACKWELL ISLAND CONVICTS.—During Friday night GEO. RYDER alias Charles O. Gordon, alias "Rats," aged 28 years, and a well-known thief and pickpocket, who was sent to the Penitentiary a month or so ago, for one year, escaped from Blackwell's Island. He was accompanied by WILLIAM O'BRIEN, 17 years of age, CHARLES MONDAY, 22, and GEO. BUCKLEY, 26. These prisoners tore up their bed sheets into slips, forced off the skylight, and so reached the ground. By means of the Hospital boat they crossed the East River. JOSEPH BUCK also escaped from Blackwell's Island a few nights since. The Police are on the lookout.

LECTURE ON PHONOGRAPHY.—Mr. JAMES E. MUNSON, official reporter of the Surrogate's Court of this City, and author of an excellent text-book of the phonographic system of short-hand, entitled *The Complete Phonographer*, will deliver a lecture on Phonography on Tuesday evening next, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The very general interest which is now apparent in the study of this useful science, has induced Mr. MUNSON to form a class, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, for imparting knowledge to those who wish to become skillful short-hand writers.

COMMISSION ON LIFE SAVING INVENTIONS.—This Committee met yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, Wall-street, whence, after disposing of communications bearing upon the subject under investigation, they adjourned to No. 187 Cherry-street, according to previous arrangements. Here a boiler had been got in readiness, and a number of safety valves were tested, the results generally being quite satisfactory. At the close of these experiments the Committee adjourned to Monday, at 10 A. M.

FIRE IN DELANCY-STREET.—At 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cellar of the double four-story frame tenement house No. 38 Delancy-street, occupied by THOMAS DUFFY, junk dealer; damage about $200; no insurance. A portion of the first floor is occupied by LOUIS FENDTNER as a tin shop; loss $100; insured for $600 in the Germania. The other portion is occupied by CHAS. FELDMANN, as a milk store; damage $200; no insurance. The building is damaged about $800; insured.

DIED IN THE STREETS.—ANN KAMP, 26 years of age and a native of Ireland, was found yesterday lying on the pavement in front of No. 91 Park-street, (Five Points,) suffering from epileptic fits, and apparently in a dying condition. She was removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and subsequently to the hospital by Officer SMITH, death ensuing before she arrived at the latter institution. Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an inquest.

COUPON SLEEPING-COACH TICKETS.—For the convenience of travelers on the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western Railways, a system of coupon sleeping-coach tickets has been adopted, enabling travelers to secure through-tickets which will entitle them to the desired sleeping-coach accommodations between New-York and Cincinnati and the South-west.

SHOOTING A WOMAN.—On Friday evening JOSEPHINE KEMPER, of No. 209 Tenth-avenue, was seriously wounded in the right breast by some unknown person, while she was standing at the foot of West Twenty-fourth-street. It is presumed that the shot was intended for the foreman of the dumping-ground, who was standing near-by at the time. No clue to the dastardly perpetrator has as yet been obtained.

KEROSENE OIL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a servant-girl named ANN SULLIVAN, aged 24, and residing with a family on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 115 Division-street, was seriously burned about the body by the accidental upsetting and explosion of a kerosene-lamp. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Seventh Precinct Police.

A SHOPLIFTER PHOTOGRAPHED.—Yesterday forenoon LIZZIE SCHMIDT, one of the most industrious and expert German shoplifters in the City, was arrested and brought before Inspector DILKS, at Police Headquarters. As the prisoner was not represented in the Police albums, her photograph was taken for future reference and she was released.

CORRECTION.—In the Washington telegram published yesterday, which announced that Mr. B. V. ABBOTT had been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, it was erroneously said that he was a law publisher of this City. Mr. ABBOTT is the author of *Abbott's National Digest*, and this fact doubtless led to the mistake.

THE NEW BARGE AND REVENUE OFFICE.—The Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council yesterday signed the deed of the land purchased by the United States Government as a site for a barge and revenue office. The price paid was $10,000. The land adjoins the Staten Island ferry slip, and is, at high tide, under water.

BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The tenth annual ball of the Young Men's Association will be held at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, April 24. The proceeds are for the benefit of the New-York Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Owing to the absence of the President and both the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, at the special meeting [illegible] on Saturday, [illegible] adjourned to meet on Thursday.

PERSONAL.—Hon. D. D. T. MOORE, editor of *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, Rochester, N. Y., is stopping at the Astor House, for a few days, en route for the South, where he purposes making an extended tour of observation.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY.—There are 467 deaths reported as having occurred within the City limits during the past week. This is a decrease of twelve on those of the preceding week.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ÆSTHETICS OF ART.—The second lecture before the Brooklyn Academy of Design was delivered last evening, by Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, in the Brooklyn Institute. A large audience was present. The speaker was introduced by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who alluded to the great change that had been wrought in the interior of the Institute building, and congratulated the citizens of Brooklyn upon the possession of such an elegant retreat for the cultivation of art and the spread of popular intelligence by means of such lectures as were now being delivered before the Academy of Design. After a few introductory, apologetic remarks, Col. FAIRMAN said he should call their attention on this occasion to that most difficult subject termed the Æsthetics of Art. He spoke of the different views entertained by philosophers, ancient and modern, with regard to the nature and source of the æsthetic faculty in man—instancing SOCRATES, PLATO, ARISTOTLE, ST. AUGUSTINE, Lord SHAFTESBURY, BURKE and others. Most of the discussion upon this subject, he said, had sprung from the attempts to limit the definition of the æsthetic faculty. Each of the fine arts was of legitimate value only so far as it reached the emotional nature of man through the æsthetic faculty. The same material was required to make a good painter as to make a good sculptor, poet or musician. The analogy of the fine arts was so great that we were compelled instinctively to admit their æsthetic unity, and while it was true that every person was fitted more especially for one of the fine arts than for another, yet talent for one art necessarily had an affinity for the others. The speaker dwelt at length upon the æsthetic unity of all the fine arts, and then proceeded to illustrate on a black-board the theories of color and sound and the identity of the fundamental laws that governed each. The analogy between painting and music was treated at great length, and comparisons instituted between the masters in each art, showing the resemblances in their style. Art study, said the speaker, is hard study, and this could be had anywhere. It seemed to be the fashion among artists, as soon as they began to develop some faculty in themselves, to go off to Europe to study art, and the result generally was that they came back and painted broken English the rest of their lives. The speaker closed his lecture, which occupied over two hours, by giving numerous examples in the lives of poets, painters and orators, wherein the art-faculty displayed itself in a marked form, the whole designed to show that the æsthetic faculty in man was dependent upon the association of ideas, differing in different individuals, and that success in art was generally achieved by appealing to those æsthetic emotions that were most common to all men.

A YOUNG MAN SEVERELY TREATED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, an affair occurred on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Washington-street, which attracted considerable attention. It appears that a young man, named ROBERT CARTER, 24 years of age, a merchant, had been paying his addresses to a daughter of Mrs. JANE PIKE, residing in Schermerhorn-street, and, as alleged, he met her at Sawyer's Rooms, corner of Fulton-avenue and Jay-street, contrary to the wishes of her parents. The mother, it seems, ascertained that her daughter had been in the place, and that the young man hid himself away in the water-closet, and meeting him on the street sometime thereafter, she attacked him with a cow-hide. Officer BEDELL coming up, both were arrested and taken to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, when they were brought before Justice BUCKLEY, who adjourned the examination until Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The Democrats of Kings County yesterday elected the following delegates to the State Constitutional Convention: In the Second District—Wm. D. Veeder, Stephen J. Collahan, John J. Schumaker, T. G. Bergen. In the Third District the following delegates were elected: John P. Rolbe, Walter L. Livingston, David M. Stone, Esq., and Dr. J. S. Thorne. The selections of the Republicans were as follows: Second District—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Judge George G. Reynolds, Jonathan S. Burr and E. L. Sanderson. Ex-Mayor E. A. Lambert presided, and addresses were made by Mr. A. M. Van Cott and others. In the Third District (Republican) William Coit, Philip S. Crooke, Joseph W. Johnson and S. M. Meeker were selected.

A DISORDERLY LOVER SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—A German named HERMANN HELMS, 30 years of age, was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days by Justice WALTER, on a charge of disorderly conduct. It appeared in evidence that HELMS had visited the residence of Mrs. AMELIA BENNENBURG, No. 494 North Second-street, E. D., on several occasions and demanded the hand of a young lady in marriage named CATHARINE GLENN, who is under Mrs. BENNENBURG's protection. It also appeared that HELMS has been persecuting the young lady for a long time past, much to her disgust and annoyance, and has been arrested for the offence heretofore.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Second Senatorial Convention met last evening at No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn. Ex-Mayor LAMBERT presided. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Judge GEO. G. REYNOLDS, E. L. SANDERSON and JONATHAN S. BURR, were nominated by acclamation. Judge VAN COTT made an earnest appeal to the Republicans of the district for the candidates. EDWIN A. STUDWELL, of the First; Judge VAN COTT, of the Third; FRANKLIN WHITING, of the Nineteenth; TIMOTHY CRONIN, of the Twentieth, and JOHN D. DARLINGTON, of the Thirteenth Ward, were appointed a Committee of Five to apprise the candidates of their nomination.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A man named LOUIS ABRAHAMS was yesterday arrested and arraigned before Justice DAILEY on a charge of false pretences, preferred by CHARLES MAY, a butcher doing business at No. 136 Remsen-street, E. D., and held for examination on Monday next. It appears that ABRAHAMS represented himself to be the owner of the house and lot No. 225 North Sixth-street, and also with being the owner of real estate in Ridgewood, Queens County, and on these representations he obtained $400 worth of beef from Mr. MAY, $170 of which is still owing.

AN AGED WOMAN BADLY TREATED BY HER FAMILY.—Mrs. MAGDALENA GUTTING, an aged woman residing at No. 24 Ewen-street, E. D., yesterday appeared before Justice DAILEY as complainant against the husband, JOSEPH GUTTING, and her children, JACOB, FRANCIS and KATRINA, whom she charged with cruel and unnatural treatment. The woman's appearance fully justified the charge, and the accused were compelled to give bonds for their future good behavior.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—The following wills were admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court during the past week: Gabriel Moltz, Michael Walsh, Catharine Blanchard, Conrad Wolf and Catharine Medill, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Chas. A. Hazelton, Gertrode Shearer, Joseph Schlichter, Alicia Cornwell, Edward Dwyer, Louis Dwyer, Lewis H. Price, Frank Krestel and Wm. S. Jones, all of this city.

THE STRIKE OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT CARPENTERS.—The strike of the Eastern District house-carpenters has not yet been satisfactorily settled. The men were formerly receiving $3 a day, and struck for $3 50. At a meeting of several bosses on Friday night the majority agreed to pay $3 25, and no more, but several bosses are paying the amount demanded by the men, among them CALEB L. SMITH, and the strike will probably be successful.

BURGLARS COMMITTED.—Four young men, named KERNIN, PEARSALL, MCCUE and CLARK, were yesterday committed by Justice DAILEY to answer a charge of burglary, preferred against them by the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct. One of the number acknowledged that they had broken into and robbed the Bakery of CHRISTIAN DESHLER, No. 215 North Second-street, E. D., on the 25th of February last.

CHARGE OF RAPE.—JAMES DUFFY, employed as a clerk in an establishment No. 15 Court-street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of personal violence, preferred by BRIDGET E. HERRING, who lives at the corner of Court and Nelson streets. The accused was held by Justice DUNNE to appear for examination on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DISTILLERY SEIZURES.—The distilleries of JAS. O'HARRA, in Green-lane; of JOHN BRADY, in Plymouth-street, near Hudson-avenue, and an illicit distillery in Plymouth, near Gold-street, were seized yesterday by the United States officers for violating the Revenue laws.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3:15 o'clock, the awning in front of Messrs. WECKSLER & BOCHT's trimming-store, No. 289 Fulton-street, caught fire and was destroyed. Loss $40; insured.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.—The congregation of the Church of Upper Aquebogue, Suffolk County, L. I., last week contributed $22 20 for the relief of the suffering people of the South.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER AT NEW-DURHAM—A HUSBAND SHOT BY HIS WIFE'S BAR-TENDER—A DIVORCE CASE—ALL THE PARTIES ARRESTED.—An exciting tragedy took place on Friday afternoon at a public house on the Hackensack road, New-Durham, known as the "St. Nicholas Hotel," kept by Mrs. SIMON MEYER, which resulted in the shooting of her husband (who has separated from her) by her bar-tender, a Pole named JOSEPH KUDOWSKI. There are two versions of the affair. That of the wife is that she had commenced [illegible] against her husband for a divorce on the ground of adultery, [illegible] was not living with her, but came there occasionally, [illegible] "kicked up rows," and made threats to shoot her. On Friday afternoon MEYERS came to the house and commenced abusing his wife, when she called upon KUDOWSKI to turn him out of the house. When he attempted to do so, MEYERS, as is alleged, drew a revolver and shot at the bar-tender, but missed his aim, when KUDOWSKI drew a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in the left breast, above the heart and took a downward course, lodging in the body, where it still remains undiscovered by the surgeons. The parties then continued firing at each other until both revolvers were emptied of their charges, but neither of the [illegible]. MEYERS, with a companion, then left, and although the wound he received may be a mortal one, he persists in continuing about as usual. Mrs. MEYERS and KUDOWSKI at once proceeded to the office of Justice POPE, in Hoboken, to whom the occurrence was related as above. A warrant was issued, and subsequently MEYERS was arrested and brought before Justice POPE and held to bail in the sum of $500. While these proceedings were in progress, Major MOORE, Under-Sheriff, who had been looking for MEYERS for a number of weeks, made his appearance and served the papers on him in the divorce case. Yesterday morning MEYERS went before Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, and procured a warrant for the arrest of KUDOWSKI, in which he stands charged with attempting to murder complainant by shooting; and he also charges Mrs. MEYERS with being an accessory before the fact, she having furnished KUDOWSKI with her revolver with which to commit the deed. MEYERS's version of the occurrence differs very materially from that given by the other parties. He says that himself and wife kept a hotel at New-Durham for about three years, but that she left him, and became proprietress of the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the Hackensack road. On Friday afternoon, accompanied by a friend from Jersey City, he took a ride out and passing in the vicinity, he stopped to have a drink and see his family, not anticipating a disturbance. While sitting at a table in conversation with his wife, he alleges that KUDOWSKI, without any cause or provocation, came up and without saying a word, presented a revolver and shot him in the breast. MEYERS exclaimed, "I am shot," and drawing a revolver, aimed at KUDOWSKI's head and pulled the trigger, but the revolver missed fire and KUDOWSKI fled from the house. The warrant was placed in the hands of Officer KAISER, who proceeded, to New-Durham and arrested KUDOWSKI about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and upon being taken before Justice WHITE, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury at their next session. Mrs. MEYERS, had not been arrested at last accounts. The prisoner, JOSEPH KUDOWSKI, was taken before Justice WHITE, who took him to the County Jail in default of $3,000 bail. Mrs. MEYERS having learned that a warrant had been issued for her arrest, voluntarily went before Justice WHITE and delivered herself up, after which she made a statement of the affair under oath. She states that her husband and a man named SNOW came to her house. SNOW came in first and called for a bottle of champagne, and invited deponent to drink with him. She accepted the invitation, and while sitting at the table her husband came in, when SNOW called for another glass and they sat down and drank. MEYERS went down to the kitchen and brought up the two children and said he was going to take them with him. Deponent told him they were too small, when he turned and swore at her, and called her all kinds of names. JOSEPH KUDOWSKI was working in the garden, and MEYERS said, "there's that d—m——, I'll shoot him," and took out his pistol and aimed at him. Deponent told him, not to do anything of that kind in her house, and then he held it at her, and said he would blow her brains out. Deponent went to wait on some gentlemen from Hoboken, in the back room, and as she was closing the door MEYERS came up and punched her with his fists, when she called for help, and threatened to put him out. KUDOWSKI came in, when MEYERS commenced abusing him in German, and said: "It is you I've been after this long time." SNOW, at this time, was in the back room. MEYERS put his fist in KUDOWSKI's face, and the latter told him not to try that again. MEYERS then pulled out his pistol. MEYERS raised his pistol, when KUDOWSKI stepped back a couple of paces, and drawing a pistol, said: "I'm waiting for the first shot;" and as that was said MEYERS fired one shot at him. MEYERS and KUDOWSKI fired almost simultaneously, and the shot hit MEYERS on the left shoulder. MEYERS attempted to fire again, but the caps snapped, and deponent pushed KUDOWSKI out of the door, and SNOW took the pistol out of MEYERS's hand, when he asked for it again, saying he would kill deponent.

Mrs. MEYERS was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS IN BRIEF.—A laborer at Randolph's morocco factory, in Mulberry-street, Newark, was attacked by a ferocious dog belonging to the place, on Thursday, and had the flesh on his leg torn so badly that he has since been disabled.... At a meeting of the Newark Common Council Committee on Friday, in reference to the dangers of conflagration from coal-burning locomotives, the Superintendent stated that the Company are now experimenting with several plans, with the purpose of adopting such measures as will obviate for the future all liability of danger.... Rev. J. O. ROGERS, Pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, who has been transferred to another locality, has been presented by the congregation with the sum of $1,000. The ladies testified their feelings toward Mrs. ROGERS by presenting her with a sewing-machine; and a gold watch was also received by his daughter from them.... ROBERT QUICK, aged 85 years, a resident of Oxford Township, Warren County, committed suicide by hanging himself on Tuesday last, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind caused by the recent failure in business of his son, for whom he was security for a very large amount.... ELISHA BUCKMAN, who was convicted in Bergen County for poisoning cattle, has been fined $1,000.... The VANDERBILTS, for cruelty to a child at Hackensack, have been fined $125, which, with damages to be paid the girl, will swell the amount to $1,000.... JOHN C. POST, Collector for Saddle River Township, Bergen County, lost a few days since an envelope containing $3,060 of tax-money received, and which he was conveying to Hackensack to deliver.

ARREST OF ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—Two hucksters named JAMES HUTLER and THOMAS WILLIS, residing in Oliver-street, Newark, were yesterday committed to the Essex County Jail on a charge of highway robbery. On the night of the 6th inst., a man named THOMAS O'REILLY, of New-York, while traveling on foot to Newark, was overtaken by two men in a wagon, near Bergen Hill, who invited him to drink at a public house, and afterwards to ride with them to Newark. On reaching that city a stop was made at a public house on the plank-road, and several more drinks were taken. Finally a lager beer saloon was visited, and the party remained drinking until a late hour at night. Early on the following morning O'REILLY was found lying on the sidewalk, near the latter place, very much intoxicated, and was conveyed to the Police-station. On recovering from his stupor, he discovered that his watch and about $20 in money were missing, and he had also a severe cut in the face, which, with other circumstances, led to the belief that he had been robbed on the highway. The Police have since been engaged in ferreting out the ruffians, and the information obtained at the several public houses led to the arrest of WILLIS and HUTLER. The watch was found on HUTLER's premises.

AN IMPOSTER DISPOSED OF.—A one-armed fellow, named THOMAS FARLEY, was arrested in Jersey City late on Friday night by Officer CARROLL, charged with drunkenness and vagrancy. When taken to the Police station the following begging paper was found in his possession: "The bearer hereof, formerly a member of the Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, and who was wounded while in the service—having lost an arm—would ask some assistance in endeavoring to establish a business wherein he may be enabled to obtain a living." Appended to the appeal were the signatures of a number of well-known citizens of Jersey, who have contributed sums of money varying from $3 to $5. The fact is, FARLEY has never been in the army, but is an unmitigated loafer. A few years since, while drunk at the depot, he rolled off the platform, and was run over by a train of cars, thus losing his arm. Upon being arraigned before Recorder MARTINDALE yesterday, he was committed to the County Jail for sixty days under the Vagrant Act.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 13.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Winthrop B. Smith, Mrs. W. B. Smith, Miss Smith, E. Percy, Herbert Smith and [illegible], and Mrs. Gold, of Philadelphia; Hon. Jno. A. [illegible]; John Sherman, U. S. Senator, Ohio; Mrs. [illegible], of Philadelphia; Mrs. McCullough, of Philadelphia; [illegible] Slager, of Philadelphia; E. Bandelan, of New-York; Geo. Morrow, of Detroit, Mich.; Robert Neill, of England; Richard I. Stearns, of Chicago; Charles [illegible], of Philadelphia; Capt. Mitchell, E. H. Huddleston, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Smith, of London, C. W.; Mr. Kuhlen, of London, C. W.; Juan Pol, A. Gillies, Thomas Miller, of Chicago; E. T. Shepard, Mr. Dixie, Wm. Turner, wife and son, of Philadelphia; Ed. Holtgardel, Bern Sanchez, of New-York; A. H. Chisolm, Walter A. Lyon, of Chicago; L. M. Hamond, Capt. Mason, J. L. H. Willoughby, of England; Mrs. Tork and two children, Mr. Franks and two children, of England; Mrs. Keat, of Philadelphia; Mr. Hickling, of Chicago; Mr. Robinson, 13th Regiment, of Hamilton, C. W.; Mr. Roberts, of Philadelphia; F. B. Wheeler, W. A. Wheeler, of New-York; Mr. Foster, of Philadelphia; H. A. Salter, Mr. Horner and son, Gustavus Gonzalez, Aquilino Arias, Don Carlos L. Pedro, wife, child and servant; Lake Horle, Russell Rodriguez, P. Auto, Hon. L. E. Wellesley, of England; Capt. Ripley, (British Army,) Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Miss Alice Powell and Miss Fanny Meredith, of Bristol, E.; P. J. Burke, New-York; James Lonsdale and wife.

APRIL 13.—*In steamship Arago, for Havre*—Mrs. W. H. Webb, Masters W. and H. Marshall, Miss E. Niefnecker, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Schreiber, Master F. Hugh, Mrs. J. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Hurlbut, Miss Mary Morrison, New-York; Miss B. Menage, Mr. A. V. Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. Dupont, Miss Sarah Belsheuven, Miss Sarah Ferguson, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. George W. Turner, Miss A. G. Turner, Master A. Turner, Master George Turner, Hoboken; Mr. and Mrs. Silas C. Herring, Mr. Frank C. Herring, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hewett and two children, Lewis M. Brown, Robert H. Chase, New-York; Geo. C. B. Richardson, James M. Smith, Mrs. A. Lynch, Connecticut; E. A. Randal, St. Louis; W. H. Puffer, B. Kirn, Dr. Brock, Etienne Delaberre, Miss Beaudard, Miss Josephine Delaberre, New-York; J. H. Foster, Henry A. Wilson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bunker and maid, New-York; A. F. Eno, Philip Corwell, John Wilson and son, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Kunkle, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kunkle, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Auchmuty, New-York; Mr. Morris, C. Ely, Harrisburgh, Penn.; Mrs. F. P. Rasaldo, Mrs. R. Greenberg, New-York; Mr. A. [illegible], H. W. Green, New-York; Mrs. G. C. Shelton, Miss C. M. Johnson, Watertown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Gillis, W. S. A. Gilbert, Miss H. E. Gilbert, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. A. A. Page, Miss Anna Camps, Miss A. H. Gale, [illegible], [illegible] and Mrs. F. F. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Mr. Baron, M. A. Kingsbury, Master J. [illegible], H. Alwall and three attendants, [illegible], [illegible], Miss Nash, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Finglay and child, Mrs. E. [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]; James Gallagher, [illegible]; [illegible], F. P. Marshall and [illegible], David S. Blake, Morris B. [illegible], [illegible], Chicago; John [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

Carl Bodwagner, Wright Rhodes, Herbert D. Wade, Rosana Keefe, and others in the steerage.

In steamship [illegible] for [illegible]—[illegible] Wilson, H. G. Carruthers, U. S. Quartermaster's Department; L. T. Jones, C. A. White, W. Kirby, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. Schleppierell, children and servant, Mrs. Dr. Callan, Mrs. Bleeve, Mrs. Evans and infant, Mrs. P. P. Toale, Miss Wardell, Mrs. Stanley, and others in forward cabin.

In steamship General [illegible], for New-Orleans—Miss E. [illegible], [illegible], J. Lubeck, G. W. Wakefield, A. Joplin, Wm. H. Peck, J. W. Stanfield, T. J. Bath, John Grenfield, J. B. Laycraft, Miss E. Vallis, Miss Kate Cohen, Miss Hogan and servant, Chas. Christy, Mrs. E. L. Schiff, child and nurse, Wm. Garretson and others.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—A. W. Phillips, S. J. Barton, Mrs. C. L. Chambers and child, John R. Pierson, John Inmen, R. M. Hoe, Chas. Haywood, C. Vosburgh, H. R. Van Dyke, wife and child, Hon. C. H. Darling, Lieut. R. L. Browne and servant, William Lamar, Charles T. Fergusson, Miss Mary Root, T. C. Fairchild, A. H. Wood, J. M. Agee, Theo. Vosburgh, J. C. Chamberlain and wife, Frank Phillips, Mr. Dean, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Raynor, M. G. Parker, Wm. Roach, John Ting and wife, Jasper Ciondorf, C. W. Willmot, W. R. Curtland, Simon Brady, Miss M. McCarty, Clarence Wiley, G. D. Young, D. H. Baldwin, R. M. Russell, T. Conely, Samuel White, C. J. Toney, E. S. Cander. Total 62.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 13.—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—J. E. Schlenk and family, C. Von Lingen, J. Maase, Helene Thau, H. Markeen, Virginia Rose, Otto C. Vasin and wife, R. Hoffman, Wm. Henderson and child, Louise Stern, others in 2d cabin and 548 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 24 | Sun sets.... 6 38 | Moon sets.... 8 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... 3 54 | Gov. Island.. 4 43 | Hell Gate.... 6 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, Nat. Steam Nav. Co.; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, J. G. Dale; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Fah-Kee, Sterling, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London, Howland & Aspinwall; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Ottawa, (Br.,) Archer, Antwerp, Hillier & Co.; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Norfolk, Vance, Alexandria, J. Hand; City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Manhattan, Collins, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Washington, Chichester, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., Smith & Brown; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

Ships Fawn, Nelson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Tyro, (Br.,) Scott, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Sons.

Barks Stella, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Nuova Mondo, (Ital.,) Starace, Leghorn, A. P. Agresta; Goethe, (Brem.,) Deitjen, Bremen via City Point, Va., C. Luling & Co.; Acapulco, (Br.,) Hurell, Valparaiso, Sieman & Raye; W. E. Anderson, Pierce, Arroyo, P. R., J. E. Ward & Co.; Anna Walsh, Coombs, Savannah, Walsh & Carver; Laboramus, (Br.,) Raymond, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Ida, (Br.,) Betts, Arroyo, P. R., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Lewis Clark, Bartlett, Morehead City, R. P. Buck & Co.; Cuban, (Br.,) Welch, Aspinwall, N. L. McCready & Co.; H. E. Wheeler, Guptill, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Salinas, (Br.,) Hout, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Rachel Coney, Coney, Alta Vela, St. Domingo, Moses Ward; J. Banks, Cochran, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Emma, Sweet, Aspinwall, S. A. Merchant & Co.; Matron, Hillman, Lavacca and Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schooners L. B. Stone, Hodgkinson, Boston, Rackett & Taylor; Powow, Atkins, Provincetown, Mass., G. Wessels; J. A. Brown, Marble, Cienfuegos, D. A. Brayton; A. W. Collins, Tooker, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ida L. Bearse, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; D. S. Williams, Williams, Perth Amboy, N. L. McCready & Co.; S. Brainerd, Buell, Saybrook, Rackett & Taylor; Amelia, Boebe, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Lynchburgh, Van Cleaf, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; O. R. Bunn, Taylor, Petersburgh, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Leocadia, Poole, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Chas. Sperer, Cunningham, Eleuthera, R. J. Wenberg; Isabella, Weeks, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes.

Sloops Emily, Allen, Bridgeport; Louis, Hutchinson, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Deutschland, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen March 30, via Southampton 2d inst., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Oelrichs & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sailed.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 13.—[illegible]

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13.—[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

BRAZIL.

FIXED LIGHT AT SAN FRANCISCO RIVER.

Official information has been received at this office that, since the [illegible], a fixed light has been established [illegible]

Treasury Department, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., April 8, 1867.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, April 4, brig G. C. Berry, for New-York.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN TEA CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1861.

The Immense Profits of the Tea Trade.

[illegible]

1st. The American houses in China or Japan make large profits on their sales or shipments, and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of teas.

3d. The importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an advance of about 10 per cent.

5th. The speculator sells it to the wholesale tea dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th. The wholesale tea dealer sells it to the wholesale grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The wholesale grocer sells it to the retail dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The retailer sells it to the consumer for all the profit he can get.

When you have added to these eight profits as many brokerages, cartage, storage, cooperage and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-house stores to our warehouses.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per lb., and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per lb. by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.

No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.

No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.

No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich-sts.

No. 205 FULTON-ST., corner Concord-st.

No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES TEA WAREHOUSE, NO. 30 VESEY-ST., CORNER OF CHURCH, SAME SIDE AS THE ASTOR HOUSE, ARE RETAILING THEIR TEAS AT CARGO PRICES.

ALL TEAS WARRANTED PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

ALL TEAS PUT UP FROM ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

ALL TEAS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

BY PURCHASING AT THE GREAT UNITED STATES TEA WAREHOUSE

YOU CAN SAVE FROM 30 CENTS TO $1 A POUND ON YOUR TEAS.

YOU CAN SAVE AT LEAST 25 PER CENT. ON YOUR COFFEES.

YOU CAN BE SURE OF GETTING PURE TEAS AND COFFEES.

YOU CAN SEE ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST STORES IN THE COUNTRY.

YOU CAN SEE THE FINEST STOCK OF GOODS IN THE CITY.

YOU CAN BE SURE OF FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES.

TEAS.

OOLONG, (Black,) 60c., 80c., 90c., $1 per pound, best $1 20.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 per pound, best $1 20.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, $1 20, best $1 25.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 80c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20.

JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25.

GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50.

COFFEES.

RIO, in the Bean, 20c. and 25c.

MARACAIBO, in the Bean, 30c. and 35c.

CEYLON, in the Bean, 30c. and 35c.

JAVA, in the Bean, 40c.

GROUND COFFEES, 20c., 25c., 30c. and 35c.

FAMILIES OUT OF THE CITY will please send for our Circular, Post-office Box No. 574.

GAS FIXTURES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. & T. T. DONALDSON,

[illegible]

ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1862, '63, '64, '65, and '66 for sale. Apply or address Subscription Department, The New-York Times Office.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE [illegible]

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 175, April 13, 1867.

[illegible]

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 175, April 13, 1867.

[illegible]

JOSEPH BATE & CO., Managers, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lottery—[illegible]

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY—Class No. [illegible], April 13, 1867.

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENTARY—[illegible]

[illegible]

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers.

MCINTIRE & CO. [illegible]

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES [illegible]

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED [illegible] 176 Broadway, and No. 10 Fulton-st.